

The University of Chicago

THE HISTORY OF WORDS
PERTAINING TO CERTAIN CRAFTS
IN THE PRINCIPAL INDO-EURO-
PEAN LANGUAGES

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF
THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES IN CANDIDACY
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

1932

By
JOHANNES J. LUND

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The purpose of this dissertation is to study the semantic history of some groups of synonyms, from the principal Indo-European languages, pertaining to certain crafts,--words for the craftsman, the action, materials, utensils, and products. It is intended to contribute towards a chapter in the Dictionary of selected Indo-European Synonyms projected by the Department of Comparative Philology of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Professor Carl D. Buck.

The words which form the object of the present study are those pertaining to carpentry, masonry, metal-work, pottery, wicker-work, and the arts of sculpture and painting. Words pertaining to the making of cloth and clothing, as 'weave', 'spin', 'sew', etc. are considered in connection with words for clothing, and have been mostly covered in the dissertation of G. S. Lane, Words for Clothing in the principal Indo-European Languages. Words for 'cooking', 'baking', etc. are to be discussed in a chapter on words for food and drink. Numerous words for manual actions of wide application, but not characteristic of a particular craft, as 'bend', 'fold', 'stretch', 'strike', 'cut', are not considered here.

The words chosen for discussion are the following, given in the order in which they are treated :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. craft | 16. mortar |
| 2. artisan | 17. smith |
| 3. carpenter | 18. forge |
| 4. build | 19. anvil |
| 5. hew | 20. cast |
| 6. bore | 21. potter |
| 7. ax | 22. mold |
| 8. auger | 23. clay |
| 9. hammer | 24. plait |
| 10. nail | 25. basket |
| 11. saw | 26. sculptor |
| 12. beam | 27. carve |
| 13. board | 28. statue |
| 14. mason | 29. paint |
| 15. brick | |

1. Craft, trade.

Grk. τέχνη	ME craft, handcraft
NG τέχνη, δουλεία	NE (handi)craft, trade
Lat. ars, artificium	Du. handwerk, ambacht
It. mestiere, (arte)	OHG hantweroh
Fr. métier	MHG hantwere
Sp. oficio	NHG handwerk, gewerbe
Rum. mestesug, meserie	Lith. amatas, (remestas)
Ir. cead	Lett. amats
NIr. ceard	ChSl. ohytrostí
W. crefft	SCr. zanat, obrt
Br. miche	Boh. řemeslo
ON (lön, löja)	Pol. rzemioslo
Dan. haandværk	Russ. remeslo, masterstvo
Sw. handtverk	Skt. qilpa-
OE craeft, handraeft	

Although the beginnings of various crafts go back to remote prehistoric periods, they long remained merely household crafts. Such was the situation in the IE period, as still to a considerable extent in the Homeric period of Greece and in the early periods of the other lands of IE speech. The development of professional crafts with the distinct classes of craftsmen is a later outgrowth. Schrader 1.392f.

Hence, as is to be expected, there are no inherited groups pointing to IE words for 'craft' or 'craftsman' in general, or for a particular craft or craftsman, with the exception of the group, Grk. τέκτων, Skt. takṣan-, Av. taṣan-, which reflects an IE word, though the earliest scope of its application is not entirely clear, 'fashioner, builder' or 'carpenter' (cf. under 2). Most of the words listed have a wider application than 'manual craft' and cover also either 'skill, art' or 'business, occupation', and etymologically they are mostly connected with general notions of either 'work, skill, etc.' or 'occupation', these being of diverse sources.

1. Grk. τέχνη 'skill, art, craft, trade': τέκτων 'artisan, carpenter' (2.2).

NG ἐπάγγελμα 'profession' (class. Grk. 'announcement' and 'profession': ἐπαγγέλλω 'announce'), used also for one's 'trade'. But the colloquial term is simply δουλεία 'work'.

2. Lat. ars, artis 'skill, craft, trade, art' (> It. arte, still in part 'craft'), spec. ars sordida as opposed to the liberal arts; artificium (cpd. with facere 'do, make'; cf. artifex

'artisan'), from the notion of 'fitting together' : artus 'fitted' hence 'close, narrow', artus, -ūs 'joint', armus 'shoulder-joint', Grk. ἀρᾶρισκω 'fit', etc. Walde 1.71f.

Fr. métier (Ofr. mestier > It. mestiere), from Lat. ministerium 'office, occupation, service', from minister 'servant', Meyer-Lübke 5589.

Sp. oficio, from Lat. officium 'service, function, business', *opificium, from opus 'work, deed' and facere 'do, make'.

Rum. mesteşug, from Hung. mesterség 'trade, craft', this a deriv. of mester 'master', loanword from NHG meister. Tiktin 2.971.

Rum. meserie, of uncertain origin, but apparently connected with mesere 'mercy, favor' (from Lat. miserere 'pity') through its secondary meaning 'honor, office'. Tiktin 2.970.

3. Ir. cerd 'skill, art, craft, trade', NIr. ceard : W. cerdd 'art, poetry', Grk. κέρδος 'gain, advantage', κερδαλέος 'crafty, advantageous', from IE *kerd-, prob. 'skillful, crafty'. Walde 1.423.

W. crefft, from OE craft (below, 4). Parry-Williams 25.

Br. micher, from Fr. métier (above, 2). Henry 197.

4. ON iðn, iðja 'occupation, business' : ið 'a doing, working', iðinn 'diligent, active', root connection uncertain. Walde 1.5. Falk-Torp 457.

Dan. haandværk, Sw. hantverk, Du. handwerk, OHG hantwerch, MHG hantwere, NHG handwerk, lit. 'hand-work', cpds. of words for 'hand' and 'work'.

OE craft 'strength, ability, skill, art, craft', ME, NE craft, also OE handcraft, ME handcraft, NE handicraft : ON kraptr, OHG kraft 'power, strength', ON kræfr 'strong, daring'. Walde 1.596. Falk-Torp 572.

NE trade, orig. 'path, course' hence 'regular course of action, manner of life' and then 'business, occupation, craft', perh. borrowed from MLG trade 'track' : OHG trata, OE trod 'track, path', OHG tretan, OE tredan 'step, tread'. Walde 1.796. NED s.v.

Du. ambacht, literary preservation of the older form (the regular development is seen in Du. ambt) : OHG ambahti, OE ambiht, Goth. andbahti 'service, office', derivs. of OHG ambaht, OE ambiht, Goth. andbahts 'servant', a Celtic loanword. Falk-Torp 189.

NHG gewerbe 'business, vocation, trade', MHG 'activity, business' : werben, OHG hwerfan 'turn, move about, be busy' hweorfan 'turn, go about, roam', Goth. hwairban 'wander, ro. , etc. Walde 1.472. Weigand 717.

5. Lith. amatas, Lett. amats, from MLG am(m)et 'office, position' : OHG ambahti, etc. (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 1.70.

Lith. remestas (used in NT, Acts 18.3; now obsolete?) :

Boh. řemeslo, etc. (below, 6), also Lith. remesas (Kurschat) 'craftsman', Lett. remesis 'carpenter' (3.5), prob. from the root in Lith. ramtyti 'cut, carve', Lett. ramstīt 'hew, saw (with a blunt tool)'; further connections doubtful. Mühl.-Endz. 3.509f.

6. ChSl. chytrostī, deriv. of chytrū 'skilled, crafty' : chitryj 'cunning, crafty', Bulg. hitūr 'wise', SCr. hitar 'quick, experienced, skilled'; etc. Berneker 1.414.

SCr. zanat, from Turk. (orig. Arab.) sana'at 'craft'. Miklosich, Turk. Elem. 1.2.151.

SCr. obrt 'turning' (: obrnuti 'turn around') and 'occupation, craft', with the same development as NHG gewerbe (above, 4).

Boh. řemeslo, Pol. rzemiosło (-lesło), Russ. remeslo : Lith. remesas, remestas (above, 5).

Russ. masterstvo, deriv. of master 'master, maker', used esp. in phrases for various craftsmen, from Lat. magister 'master'. Berneker 2.3.

7. Skt. qilpa-, adj. 'variegated', noun 'variegated appearance, decoration, work of art, art, craft', of unknown etymology.

2. Artisan, craftsman.

Grk. τεχνίτης, τέκτων	OE wyrhta, craeftiga
NG τεχνίτης, μάστορας	ME wright, craftiman
Lat. faber, artifex	NE artisan, craftsman
It. artigiano	Du. handwerker, ambachtsman
Fr. artisan	OHG wurhto, weremeistar
Sp. artesano	MHG weromeister, hantwerker
Rum. meșteșugar, meseriaș	NHG handwerker
Ir. sáir, ceard	Lith. amatininkas, remestininkas
NIr. saor, ceard	Lett. amatnieks
W. saer, ceard	ChSl. chytrícĭ
Br. micherour	SCr. zanatlija, obrtnik
Goth. (-smiþa)	Boh. řemeslník
ON smiðr, iðnarmaðr	Pol. rzemieślnik
Dan. haandværker	Russ. remeslennik, masterovoj
Sw. handtverkare	Skt. qilpin-, kāru-

The majority of words used for 'artisan, craftsman' are derivatives, compounds, or root connections of those for 'craft', discussed in 1. Others are mostly of similar semantic sources, notions like 'work, fit, know'. In several there is an early tendency toward specialization, chiefly to 'wood-worker' or 'metal-worker' (cf. under 3 and 17).

1. Derivatives and compounds of words for 'craft'.

Derivatives: Grk. τεχνίτης; It. artigiano (> Fr. artisan in place of artiste, formerly 'craftsman'; Fr. > Sp. artesano, NE artisan; Meyer-Lübke 679. Gamillscheg 52), Rum. meșteșugar, meșerieș; W. crefftwr, Br. micherour; OE cræftiga, Dan. haandværker, Sw. handtverkare, Du. handwerker; Lith. amatininkas, remestininkas, Lett. amatnieks; SCr. zanatlija, obrtnik, Boh. řemeslník, Pol. rzemieślnik, Russ. remeslennik; Skt. gilpin-.

Compounds, the second part meaning 'doer, maker', 'man', or 'master': Lat. artifex (cf. facere 'do, make'); ON iðnarmaðr, ME craftiman, NE craftsman (earlier craftes man), Du. amachtsman; OHG weromeistar, MHG weromeister (lit. 'work-master'); also NHG handwerksmann, Dan. haandværksman, Du. handwerksman, and NHG handarbeiter.

2. Grk. τέκτων, in Homer any worker in hard materials, wood, stone, etc., though seldom metals (for which χαλκεύς 'smith'), but most frequently with reference to wood-work, and later usually 'carpenter' (τεχνίτης for 'artisan'): Skt. takṣan- 'carpenter' (3.7), Av. tašan- 'builder, creator', from the root in Skt. takṣ-, Av. taš- 'out, hew, fashion', etc. (5.1). Walde 1.717. Schrader 1.394. Blümner, Gewerbe und Künste 2.165.

NG μάστορας, μάστορης, used for 'master-workman' and one who is master of a trade, 'artisan', from Lat. magister 'master'. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.43. Cf. OHG meister (in weromeistar, above, 1), Russ. master (1.6), from the same source.

3. Lat. faber, general term for worker in hard materials, including metals, also used with descriptive adjectives to apply to particular crafts (cf. 3.2, 17.2), but in the majority of cases when standing alone, the meaning is spec. 'carpenter', prob. from an orig. idea of 'one who fits, makes fitting': Goth. gadaban 'happen, agree, fit', OE gedēfe 'fitting, proper', gedafnian 'be fitting', ChSl. dobrŭ 'good', Lith. dabinti 'adorn', etc. (here perh. also Arm. darbin 'smith', from *dhabro-), IE *dhabh-. Walde 1.824. Ernout-Meillet 305.

4. Ir. sāir, Nlr. saor, W. saer 'craftsman' also spec. 'carpenter', from *sapero-: Lat. sapere 'taste, perceive, know', OHG intseffen 'perceive'. Walde 2.450. Pedersen 1.92.

Ir. cerd 'artisan' in general, also spec. 'metal-worker' and 'potter', Nlr. ceard: Ir. cerd 'craft' (1.3).

5. Goth. -smiþa, prob. 'craftsman' in gen. (cf. aizasmīþa 'smith'), ON smiðr 'craftsman, wood- or metal-worker' (cf. gull-, járn-, trē-smiðr): OE smiþ, OHG smið 'smith', etc. (17.4), from the root in Goth. gasmīþon 'cause, accomplish', ON smiða 'make, forge', etc. (18.4).

OE wyrhta (cf. Isern-, stān-, trēow-wyrhta), ME (with

metathesis) wright, OHG wurhto, MHG (only in epds.) -wurhte, -worhte : OE weore, OHG were, Grk. ἔργον, Arm. gore 'deed, work', from IE *werg- in Av. varəz-, Grk. ῥέζω, Goth. waerkjan, OE wyrcean 'do, make'. Walde 1.291. Falk-Torp 1369.

6. ChSl. chytrici, deriv. of chytrū 'skilled, crafty' (see 1.6).

Russ. masterovoj, deriv. of master 'master, maker' (see 1.6).

7. Skt. kāru- 'doer, maker', but esp. 'craftsman' : kr- 'do, make'.

3. Carpenter.

Grk. <u>τέκτων</u>	OE <u>trēowwyrhta</u>
NG <u>μαραγκός, ξυλουργός</u>	ME <u>carpenter</u>
Lat. <u>faber</u>	NE <u>carpenter</u>
It. <u>falegname</u>	Du. <u>timmerman</u>
Fr. <u>chapeantier</u>	OHG <u>zimbarman, zimbarāri</u>
Sp. <u>carpintero</u>	MHG <u>zimberman</u>
Rum. <u>dulgher, teslar</u>	NHG <u>zimmermann</u>
Ir. <u>sáir</u>	Lith. <u>dailidė</u>
NIr. <u>saor</u>	Lett. <u>remesis, būmanis</u>
W. saer	ChSl. <u>tektonū, drėvodėlja</u>
Br. <u>kalvez</u>	SCR. <u>tesar, drvodjelja</u>
Goth. <u>timrja</u>	Boh. <u>tesař</u>
ON <u>trēsmiör</u>	Pol. <u>cieśla</u>
Den. <u>tömrer</u>	Russ. <u>plotnik</u>
Sw. <u>timmerman</u>	Skt. <u>taksan-</u>

Words for 'carpenter' are in part identical with those for 'artisan' (2), used, either with or without a defining adjective or phrase, in the specialized sense. Others are derivatives of words for 'wood, timber' often as compounds meaning literally 'wood-worker'. Some are extensions from a more specific idea of 'carriage-maker', 'ship-carpenter'. Words that are used only of those who do the finer work in wood, like NE joiner, cabinet-maker, NHG tischler, schreiner, etc., are not considered here.

1. Grk. τέκτων, see 2.2.

NG μαραγκός, from It. marangone 'diver, ship-carpenter', deriv. of Lat. mergus 'diver'. G.Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.49. Meyer-Lübke 5528.

Grk. ξύλουργός 'wood-worker' (cf. ξύλον 'wood',

'work'), late and rare (Pollux 7.101), but the NG literary word for 'carpenter'.

2. Lat. faber, see 2.3; esp. faber tignārius, faber lignārius (also late lignārius alone), cf. tignum 'timber', lignum 'wood'.

It. falegname, opd. of fare 'do, make' (from Lat. facere) and legname 'wood-work, articles made of wood' (deriv. of Lat. lignum 'wood')

Fr. charpentier (> ME, NE carpenter), Sp. carpintero, from Lat. carpentārius 'carriage-maker', deriv. of carpentum 'carriage, coach', a Gallic word (cf. below, 3). Meyer-Lübke 1709. Walde, LEW 171.

Rum. dulgher, from Turk. dülger 'carpenter'. Lokotsch 553

Rum. teslar, from Slavic, SCr. tesar, etc. (below, 6), prob. influenced by Rum. teslă 'carpenter's ax'. Tiktin 3.158lf.

3. Ir. sāir, NIr. saor, W. saer, see 2.4; spec. NIr. saor adhmaid, saor crainn, cf. adhmaid 'timber, wood', crann 'tree, wood'; W. saer goed, cf. goed 'wood, timber'.

Br. kalvez (*karvez), prob. orig. 'coach-maker' : Ir. cairbre 'coachman, charioteer' (nom. prop. in NIr.), Gallo-Lat. carpentum (above, 2). Henry 51.

4. Goth. timrja 'carpenter, builder', Dan. tömrer, OHG zimbarāri, derivs. of Goth. *timrs, ON timbr, Dan. tømmer, Sw., Du. timmer, OHG zimbar, etc. 'wood for building, timber' (whence also opds. Sw., Du. timmerman, OHG zimbarman, MHG zimberman, NHG zimmermann) : Grk. δέμω 'construct, build', etc. (see 4.1, cf. also 4.4). Falk-Torp 1317.

ON trēsmiðr, also hüssmiðr, opds. of trē 'tree, wood', hūs 'house, building' and smiðr 'craftsman' (2.5).

OE trēowwyrhta, opd. of trēow 'tree, wood' and wyrhta 'craftsman' (2.5).

ME, NE carpenter, from Fr. charpentier (above, 2).

5. Lith. dailidė (orig. for the finer work, 'joiner', but also more general) : dailus 'artful, beautiful', dailinti 'adorn, beautify', of which the root connection is uncertain. (Walde 1.764, 772. Berneker 1.194f.)

Lett. remesis : Lith. remesas (Kurschat) 'craftsman' (see 1.5).

Lett. būmanis, from MG buwman 'builder', cf. bāwen 'cultivate, build' : NHG bauen (4.4).

6. SCr. tesar, Boh. tesař, Pol. cieśla : ChSl. tesati 'hew', etc. (5.1). Miklosich 355. Brückner 63.

ChSl. tektonŭ, from Grk. τέκτων (above, 1).

ChSl. drévodělja, SCr. drvodjelja, opds. of ChSl. drévo, SCr. drvo 'tree, wood' and ChSl. dělati 'work', SCr. djeljati

'carve, fashion'. Berneker 1.194.

Russ. plotnik, from plotit' 'join, put together' : plest' 'plait' (24.6), but with only a remote relation, if any, to the primitive wicker-work construction of houses (Schrader 1.394).

7. Skt. takṣan-, in Veda always 'wood-worker', esp. 'wagon-builder', so apparently also in class. Skt.; taṣṭar- 'chariot-builder, carpenter' and perh. also 'craftsman' : Grk. τέκτων 'artisan, carpenter' (2.1).

4. Build.

Grk. οἰκοδομέω	ME bylde
NG κτίζω	NE build
Lat. aedificāre	Du. bouwen
It. edificare	OHG zimberren
Fr. bâtir	MHG zimbern
Sp. edificar	NHG bauen
Rum. clădi, zidi	Lith. būdavoti
Ir. cunútgim	Lett. būvēt
Nir. foirgnighim	ChSl. xǫdati, graditi
W. adeilladu	ScR. graditi, zidati
Br. sevel	Boh. stavěti, budovati
Goth. timrjan	Pol. budować, (wystawić)
ON gǫrva, timbra	Russ. stroit', sozidať
Dan. bygge	Skt. nir-mā-
Sw. bygga	Av. (kar-)
OE timbrian, bytlian	

Words for 'build', primarily used for building houses, are in part connected with verbs for 'dwell' through the notion of making a dwelling place, or derivatives and compounds of nouns for 'dwelling, house'. Words for 'make' when used with an object like 'house', 'wall', etc. are naturally equivalent to 'build', and are often (though generally not entered in the list) the common colloquial expressions for 'build' (cf. NG ἔκαμε ἕνα σπίτι, lit. 'made a house', etc.). In some cases they are the source of the standard words for 'build'. Others reflect more specific actions originally applicable to particular methods of construction, as 'mold, fashion' for work in clay, 'plait' for wicker-work construction (cf. 24), 'join, put together, arrange' and 'set up, erect', both appropriate to work in wood or stone.

1. Grk. οἰκοδομέω 'build' in general, deriv. of οἰκοδόμος 'builder', or a like cpd. (cf. also οἰκοδομία 'act of

building, a building') of οἶκος 'house, dwelling' and the root of δέμω 'construct, build' (not a common prose word), δόμος 'house' : ON timbr 'wood for building' (cf. below, 4), Skt. dama-, Lat. domus, etc. 'house', IE *dem- 'build', perh. orig. 'join, fit together', as in Goth. gatiman, OHG zeman 'be fitting, becoming'. Walde 1.786f.

NG κτίζω 'build' (the lit. word, as also κτίσιον 'building'; but 'build' colloq. expressed by κάνω 'make'), in class. Grk. mostly 'settle, found' a city, etc. (cf. κτίσις 'a founding', Hom. εὐκτίμενος 'well-built') : Skt. kṣi- 'dwell, inhabit', Av. ṣi- 'dwell', Lat. situs 'situated', situs, -ūs 'situation', etc. Walde 1.504.

2. Lat. aedificāre (> It. edificare, Sp. edificar), deriv. of a cpd. (cf. aedificium 'building') of aedēs 'building, house' and the root of facere 'do, make'.

Fr. bâtir, OFr. bastir, from a Gmc. *bastjan (: OHG bestan 'bind', deriv. of OHG bast, OE basst 'bast, inner of trees used for plaiting and binding') with orig. mg. 'work with bast, plait' and hence 'build houses by plaiting, build'. Meyer-Lübke 981. Wartburg 278. On construction by plaiting see under 24.

Rum. clădi 'lay in order, arrange' and hence 'build', from Slavic, ChSl., SCr., etc. klasti (stem klad-) 'put, place' (Berneker 1.507). Tiktin 1.371.

Rum. zidi, from Slavic, SCr. zidati, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin 3.1820.

3. Ir. gunutgim 'build, erect', from *con-od-ding- (cf. digen 'firm') : Lat. ingere 'mold, fashion', etc. (22.1). Pederson 2.505f.

Nlr. foirgnighim, cpd. of for- (: Grk. ὑπερ) and gni- in do-gnim 'do, make'.

W. adeiladu, deriv. of adail, adeilad 'building', prob. cpd. of ail 'wattling, plaited work' (whence eilio 'wattle, plait, construct'), cf. under Fr. bâtir (above, 2). Jones, W. Gram. 390.

Br. sevel 'set (up), raise' and hence 'build' : W. sefyll 'stand', Ir. samaigim 'place', from an m- formation of IE *st(h)ā- in Skt. sthā-, Lat. stāre, etc. 'stand'. Walde 2.606. Pedersen 1.79.

4. Goth. timrjan, ON timbra, OE timbr(i)an, OHG zimberren, zimbarōn, MHG zimbern, derivs. of Goth. *timrs, ON timbr, OE timber, OHG zimbar, MHG zimber 'wood for building, timber' : Grk. δέμω, etc. (above, 1). Falk-Torp 1317.

ON gorva 'do, make' and hence (cf. gorva hūs, skip, etc.) the most common expression for 'build'.

Du. bouwen, NHG bauen 'cultivate, build', OHG būan 'dwell, inhabit, till' (cf. semantic development in NG κτίζω, above, 1)

: Goth. bauan, OE būan 'dwell, inhabit', ON būa 'dwell, arrange, prepare', also (late) byggja, Dan. bygge, Sw. bygga 'settle, found, build'; with *-plo suffix OE botl 'dwelling' (whence OE bytlīan), with metathesis bold (whence ME bylde, bulde, NE build), from IE *bhew- in Skt. bhū-, Lat. fui, etc. Walde 2.142. Falk-Torp 88,121.

5. Lith. budavoti, from Pol. budować (below,6). Brückner, Sl. Prdw. 74.

Lett. būvēt, from MLG būwen : Du. bouwen, etc. (above,4). Mühl.-Endz. 1.30.

6. ChSl. zīdati, suzīdati, SCR. zidati, Russ. sozīdat' : Lith. žiesti 'form, shape, build', prob. with metathesis from IE *dheigh- in Lat. ingere 'mold, fashion', etc. (22.2). Walde 1.834. Trautmann 367.

ChSl., SCR. graditi : ChSl. gradŭ, SCR. grad, Russ. gorod 'town, stronghold, etc.', of which the relation to Goth. gards 'house, court', OE geard 'yard', etc. and orig. root connection are disputed. Walde 1.608. Berneker 1.330.

Boh. stavěti 'build' : staviti, Pol. stawić 'set, place, erect', wystawić 'erect, build'.

Boh. budovati, Pol. budować, derivs. of Boh. bouda, Pol. buda 'booth, hut', from MHG buode, NHG bude id. Berneker 1.96.

Russ. stroit' 'set in order, arrange' and hence 'build', prob. deriv. of stroj 'arrangement, order of battle, etc.', cf. ustroivat' 'arrange, order', ustrojstvo 'arrangement'.

7. Skt. nirmā- 'form, create, fashion, build', cpd. of mā- 'measure, mete out, fashion, make' (22.8). But 'build' also expressed by Skt. kr- 'make', and so regularly by the corresponding Av. and OPers. forms. Cf. OPers. imam taōaram (imēm hadiš) skunauš 'built this palace'.

5. Hew.

Grk. <u>πελεκῶ</u>	Br. <u>trouc'ha</u>	NHG (be)hauen
NG <u>πελεκῶ</u>	Goth. (maitan)	Lith. <u>tašyti</u>
Lat. <u>dolāre</u>	ON <u>hoggva</u> , <u>telgja</u>	Lett. <u>tēst</u>
It. <u>tagliare</u>	Dan. <u>hugge</u>	ChSl. <u>tesati</u>
Fr. <u>tailler</u>	Sw. <u>hugga</u>	SCR. <u>tesati</u>
Sp. <u>tajar</u> , <u>dolar</u> , <u>hachear</u>	OE <u>hēawan</u> ME <u>hewe</u>	Boh. <u>tesati</u> Pol. <u>ciesać</u>
Rum. <u>tăia</u> , (<u>dura</u>)	NE <u>hew</u>	Russ. <u>tesat'</u>
Ir. <u>snaidim</u>	Du. <u>houwen</u>	Skt. <u>takṣ-</u>
NIr. <u>snoidhim</u>	OHG <u>houwan</u>	Av. <u>taš-</u>
W. <u>naddu</u>	MHG <u>houwen</u>	

'Hew', as distinguished from the more general 'cut', is understood here with reference to cutting with an ax or similar tool, either the cutting down of trees, or especially the skilled trimming or shaping of wood in carpentry. But some of the words listed are the same as those for 'cut', and in general they differ considerably in the scope of their application, some of them covering also 'carve' or 'hack', etc. Apart from one inherited group and a few derivatives of a word for 'ax', they are cognate with others meaning 'cut, strike, beat' or the like.

1. IE *tekp-. Walde 1.717.

Lith. tašyti, Lett. tēst, ChSl. SCR., Boh. tesati, Pol. ciesać, ciosać, Russ. tesat; Skt. taks-, Av. taš-. Cf. also Av. taša- 'ax', etc. (7.8).

2. Grk. πελεκᾶω (Hom. -κκᾶω, *-κῑᾶω), deriv. of πέλεκυς 'ax' (7.2).

3. Lat. dolāre (> OIT. dolar, OFr. doler, deriv. Fr. doloire 'ache', Sp. dolar, Rum. dura; Meyer-Lübke 2718) : Skt. dal- 'split, burst', Grk. δαίδαλος 'artfully wrought', δαί-δαλλω 'work artfully', from IE *del-, prob. 'split, fashion by cutting'. Walde 1.810. Ernout-Meillet 269.

It. tagliare, Fr. tailler, Sp. tajar, Rum. tăia (all except Fr. also the common words for 'cut'), from late Lat. tāliāre 'cut', deriv. of Lat. tālea 'something cut off, stick, twig, etc.' Meyer-Lübke 8542. Ernout-Meillet 970f.

Sp. hachear, deriv. of hacha 'ax' (7.3).

4. Ir. snaidim 'chip, hew', NIr. snoidhim 'hew, carve', W. naddu : MHG snat(t)e 'stripe, scar', Swiss schnätzen 'chip', etc. Walde 2.694. Pedersen 2.632f.

Br. trouc'ha (same as for 'cut') : W. trychu 'cut, pierce, etc.', prob. deriv. of trwch 'broken, maimed' : Lat. truncus 'cut off, mutilated', etc. Henry 273. Cf. Walde 1.758. Pedersen 1.282.

5. Goth. maitan (Mark 11.8 'cut branches from trees') : ON meita, OHG meizan 'cut', stienmeizo 'stone-cutter', OHG meizil, NHG meissel 'chisel', etc.; IE *mai-(?). Walde 2.222.

ON hoggva, Dan. hugge, Sw. hugga, OE hēawan, ME hewe, NE hew, Du. houwen, behouwen, OHG houwan, MHG houwen, NHG hauen, behauen : Lat. cūdere, ChSl. kovati 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.6).

ON telgja : Ir. dlongim 'split', Lith. dalgis, Lett. dalgs 'scythe', from IE *delgh-, *dleggh-, an extension of *del- in Lat. dolāre (above, 3). Walde 1.812.

6. Bore.

Grk. τετραίνω, τροπᾶω	OE borian
NG τροπᾶω	ME bore
Lat. perforāre, terebrāre	NE bore
It. forare	Du. boren
Fr. percer	OHG borōn
Sp. taladrar, barrenar	MHG born
Rum. găuri	NHG bohren
Ir. tollaim	Lith. gręžti, (skverbti)
NIr. tollaim	Lett. urbt
W. tyllu	SCr. bušiti, vrtjeti
Br. toulla	Boh. vrtati
ON bora	Pol. awidrować, wiercić
Dan. bore	Russ. buravit, sverlit
Sw. borra	Skt. vyadh-, çnath-

Words for 'bore' are often from the notion of 'turn', appropriate to the rotary motion employed in boring a hole, but also through 'pierce' from 'strike' or the like, or 'separate'. Some are derivatives of words for 'auger' or 'hole'.

1. Grk. τετραίνω (cf. τροτός 'perforated', τρομα 'perforation, hole') ; τείρω 'wear out', Lat. terere, Lith. trinti, ChSl. trěti 'rub', OE brāwan 'twist, turn' (NE throw), OHG drāen id. (NHG drehen), etc., from a root *ter- (*trē-, etc.), perh. orig. 'rub with a rotary motion', with divergent development to 'rub' or to 'twist, turn' whence 'bore', -- the last mostly in Grk. (cf. also Hom. ἔτορε 'pierced', τέρετρον 'auger', etc.), but also in Lat. terebra 'auger' and the Celtic words for 'auger' (8.1,2,3). From an extension of the same root, also Grk. τροῦω 'wear out', τροπᾶω 'bore', τροπανον 'auger', Lith. trupėti 'break in pieces', etc. Walde 1.728ff.

2. Lat. forāre (> It. forāre; but Fr. forer only of machine boring), more frequently perforāre (> Fr. perforer) 'bore, pierce' (cf. forāmen 'hole') : ON bora, etc. (below,4), Lat. ferire, ON berja 'strike', Grk. φάρᾶω 'plow', ChSl. brati 'fight', etc., from IE *bher-, prob. 'strike' applied to various uses of sharp tools. Walde 2.159f.

Lat. terebrāre, deriv. of terebra 'auger' (above,2).

Fr. percer (It. perugiare 'perforate'), from vulg. Lat. *pertusiāre 'perforate' (cf. pertusio 'a perforation'), deriv. of Lat. pertundere, ppl. pertusus, 'strike through, pierce', from tundere 'strike, beat'. Meyer-Lübke 6436.

Sp. taladrar, barrenar, derivs. of taladro, barrena

'auger' (8.2).

Rum. găuri, deriv. of gaură 'hole', from vulg. Lat.

*osvula, deriv. of Lat. cavum 'hollow, hole'. Meyer-Lübke 1795.

3. Ir. tollaim, W. tyllu, Br. toulla, derivs. of Ir. toll, W. twll, Br. toull 'hole' : OE þēon (þēowan) 'press, stab', ChSl. tŭknati 'prick, push', etc. Walde 2.615.

4. ON bora, OE borian, etc., general Gmc. : Lat. (per)-forare (above, 2). Falk-Torp 94.

5. Lith. gręžti : Lett. griezt 'turn, twist', ON krökr 'a bend, hook', kringr 'ring, circle', OHG krāgo 'hook', etc., from guttural extensions of IE *ger- 'turn, twist' (cf. 25.4). Walde 1.593f.

Lith. skverbti, skvirbinti, also used for 'bore' or 'pierce', etym.?

Lett. urbt : Lith. urbti, urbinti 'pierce with an awl', Litt. irbs 'knitting-needle', urbulis 'awl', outside connections? Walde 1.146. Mühl.-Endz. 4.302.

6. SCr. bušiti, obscure, but perh. related, though with different accent (búšiti), to búšiti 'hit, fall with a crash', Boh. bušiti 'hammer', bouchati 'bang', etc., an onomatopoeic group (Berneker 1.97, without mention of SCr. búšiti 'bore').

SCr. vr̥tjeti 'turn, bore', Boh. vr̥tati 'bore', Pol. wiercić (-cieć) 'turn, bore' : ChSl. vr̥těti, Boh. vr̥teti, Lith. versti, Lat. vertere 'turn', etc., from IE *wert-. Walde 1.274f.

Pol. swidrować, Russ. buravit, averlit, derivs. of pol. swider, Russ. burav, averlo 'auger' (8.6).

7. Skt. vyadh-, vidh- 'pierce', prob. : Lat. di-videre 'separate, divide', from an IE *weidh- 'separate' (perh. from *wi- 'apart' and *dhē- 'put, place'). Walde 1.239.

Skt. gnath- 'pierce, thrust through' : Av. snath- 'strike', outside connections doubtful. Walde 1.402.

7. Ax.

Grk. πέλεκυς, ἀξίνη

EG τσίκοθρι

Lat. secūris, aseis

It. seure

Fr. hache

Sp. hacha

Rum. topor, săcure

Ir. biāil, tāl

NIr. tuagh, biail

W. bywall

Br. boue'hal

Goth. aqizi

ON ox, barða

Dan. økse

Sw. yx

OE ax

ME ax, ex

NE ax

Du. bijl

OHG ecchus, bihal

MHG ackes, bil
 NHG sxt, beil
 Lith. kirvis, (bylė)
 Lett. cirvis
 ChSl. sekýra, brady
 SCr. sjekira, bradva

Boh. sekera
 Pol. siekiera, opor
 Russ. topor, sékira
 Skt. paraçu-, kuṭhāra-
 Av. taša-

'Ax' is considered here as the tool, though most of the words are used also for the weapon, 'battle-ax'. Apart from one inherited group, the root connection of which is unknown, and some early borrowings from a non-IE source, the words are derived from various roots for 'cut' or 'strike'.

1. Grk. ἀξίς, Lat. ascia (*acsia), Goth. sqizi, ON qx, OE æx, OHG acchus, akis, etc., general Gmc., go back to an IE word, the precise form of which is uncertain. Walde 1.39.

2. Grk. πέλεκυς : Skt. paraçu- (below,8), both early loanwords from a source represented by Babyl.-Assyr. pilaqu, Sumer. balag 'ax'. Boissacq 761. Schrader 1.68.

NG τσικούρι, τσεκούρι, from Lat. secūris (below,3). G.Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.67.

3. Lat. secūris (> It. scure, Sp. segur, Rum. săcure) : ChSl. sekýra, etc. (below,7), from the root of Lat. secāre, Ir. tescain, ChSl. šešti 'cut', etc. Walde 2.474f.

Fr. hache, Prov. apcha (> Sp. hacha), from a Gmc. *hapja (MLat. hapis) seen in OHG happa, heppa 'sickle, sickle-shaped ax', this prob. : Grk. κόπτω 'cut, strike', κόπης 'cleaver', κόπανον 'pestle, sword', Lith. kapoti 'chop, hack', ChSl. kopati 'dig', kopije 'lance, sword', etc. Walde 2.560. Meyer-Lübke 4035. Gamillscheg 502.

Rum. topor, from Turk., prob. through Slavic, cf. Bulg., etc. topor (below,7).

4. Ir. bišil, NIr. bisil, W. bywall, bywell, Br. boue'hal : ON bildr, bilda 'cutting tool', OE bill 'battle-ax, sword', OHG bīhal (*pībl-), MHG bil, NHG beil, Du. bijl, from IE *bhei- in Ir. benim 'strike, hack', ChSl. biti 'strike'. Walde 2.137. Pedersen 1.67. Falk-Torp 73.

Ir. tál (*tókslo-) : Av. taša-, etc. (below,8).

Ir. tuag, NIr. tuagh : Ir. tuagaim 'hack, chop', Skt. tuj- 'strike', ON boka 'push, shove', etc. Walde 2.616.

5. ON barða, OHG barta, MHG barte, derivs. of OHG bart, OE beard 'beard', the ax-head having the shape of a beard (cf. ON skeggja 'ax', from skegg 'beard'). Walde 2.135.

6. Lith. kirvis, Lett. cirvis : Skt. krvi- 'a weaver's instrument' (prob. also kuṭhāra-, below,8), Russ. (dial.) červ

'sickle', from IE *(s)qer- in Grk. κείρω 'out (off)', ON skera 'out', Lith. skirti 'separate', etc. Walde 2.576. Berneker 1.172.

Lith. byle (Kurschat), from MHG bil (above,4).

7. ChSl. sekyra, etc., general Slavic : Lat. secūris (above,3).

ChSl. brady, SCr. bradva, borrowed from Gmc., prob. as 'battle-ax', OHG barta, etc. (above,5). Berneker 1.73. Stender-Petersen 222f.

Pol., Russ. (also Boh., Bulg.) topor, from Turk. tabar 'ax, mattock' (orig. Pers.). Lokotsch 1964.

8. Skt. paraṇu-, also paraṇvadhā- : Grk. (above,2).

Skt. kuthāra-, also kuthāraka-, either as *krthāra- : Lith. kirvis (above,6), or as *klthāra- : ON skalm 'sword', skilja 'divide', Grk. σκάλλω 'hoe, dig', Lith. skelti 'split', etc. Walde 2.574,591.

Av. taša- (so NPers. taš 'ax') : Ir. tāl (above,4), OHG dehsa(la) 'ax, hoe', ON hexla 'cross-ax', Russ. ChSl. tesla 'ax', from the root of Skt. takṣ-, Av. taš- 'hew, fashion' (5.1). Walde 1.717.

8. Auger

Grk. <u>τρύπανον, τέρετρον</u>	OE <u>nafugār</u> , <u>bor</u>
NG <u>τροπάνι</u>	ME <u>navegar</u> , <u>nauger</u>
Lat. <u>terebra</u>	NE <u>auger</u>
It. <u>trapano</u> , <u>succhiello</u>	Du. <u>boor</u> , <u>avegsaar</u>
Fr. <u>tarière</u>	OHG <u>nabagār</u> , <u>bora</u>
Sp. <u>taladro</u> , <u>barrena</u>	MHG <u>nabeger</u>
Rum. <u>sfredel</u> , <u>burghiu</u>	NHG <u>bohrer</u>
Ir. <u>tarathar</u>	Lith. <u>grąžtas</u>
NIr. <u>tarathar</u>	Lett. <u>svarpts</u>
W. <u>taradr</u> , <u>ebill</u>	SCr. <u>svrdao</u> , <u>burgija</u>
Br. <u>tarar</u>	Boh. <u>vrtak</u> , <u>nebozez</u>
ON <u>nafarr</u>	Pol. <u>swider</u>
Dan. <u>bor</u>	Russ. <u>burav</u> , <u>sverlo</u>
Sw. <u>borr</u> , <u>navare</u>	Skt. (<u>vedhaka-</u> , etc.)

Words for 'auger', that is the more generic words for a boring instrument (special terms for a small borer, like NE gimlet are ignored) are partly from the verbs for 'bore' (or roots of similar source, 'turn, whirl'), partly connected with words for 'sharp' or some sharp instrument. A few are from various other sources, and there are several loanwords.

1. Grk. τρύπανον, NG τροπάνι, Grk. τέρετρον : τρύπᾱω, τετραίνω 'bore' (6.1).

2. Lat. terebrā : Grk. τέρετρον, etc. (6.1).

It. trapano, OIt. trepano (cf. Fr. trépan as surgical instrument), MLat. trepanum, from Grk. τρύπανον (above, 1). Meyer-Lübke 8959.

It. succhiello (less commonly succhio in this sense), prob. : succhiare 'suck', from the notion of sucking out the chips. Diez 405. Meyer-Lübke 8403, 8417.

Fr. tarière (with change in suffix from OFr. tarere), Sp. talsadro, from Gall. taratrum 'auger', prob. a latinized form of Ir. tarathar (below, 3). Meyer-Lübke 8570. Ernout-Meillet 991.

Sp. barrena, from Lat. veruīna 'spit, javelin' and later 'auger', deriv. of veru 'spit, javelin' : Ir. biur id., Goth. gairu 'stake, thorn', etc. Meyer-Lübke 9261. Walde 1.689.

Rum. sfredel, from Slavic, late ChSl. svrūdľū, Ser. svrdao, etc. (below, 6).

Rum. burghiu, from Turk. burgu 'auger' (cf. SCr. burgija, below, 6). Lokotsch 363.

3. Ir. tarathar, W. taradr, Br. tarar, talar : Lat. terebrā, Grk. τέρετρον, etc. (6.1). Pedersen 1.134.

W. ebill (MBr. ebil 'peg, nail'), from a Celt. *akuilios : Lat. sculeus 'sting, spur, spine', Skt. agri- 'edge, corner', Grk. ἄκρος 'pointed', Lat. acer 'sharp', etc. Walde 1.29. Stokes 5.

4. ON nafarr, Sw. nafvare, OE nafugār, ME navegar, nauger, NE auger (a Nauger > an auger), Du. (n) avegaar, OHG nabagār, nabugār, MHG nabeger, also (with metathesis through influence of OHG nagal, MHG nagel 'nail') OHG nagabēr, MHG nageber, from a Gmc. cpd. (*naba-gaiza-, *nabo-gaiza-) of the elements seen in ON naf, OE nafu, OHG naba 'nave of a wheel' and ON geirr, OE gār, OHG gēr 'spear, pointed instrument', with orig. mg. 'sharp tool for boring through the nave of a wheel'. Falk-Torp 757.

Dan. bor, Sw. borr, OE bor, Du. boor, OHG bors, NHG bohrer : ON bora 'bore', etc. (6.4).

5. Lith. grąžtas (cf. OPruss. granstis id.) : gręžti 'turn, bore' (6.5).

Lett. svarpts, prob. : W. chwerfū 'whirl', ON svarfa 'displace, turn', OHG swerban 'whirl', ME, NE swerve, etc. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1144. Walde 2.529f. (though without Lett. svarpts).

6. SCr. svrdao, Pol. swider(ek), Russ. sverlo, late ChSl. svrūdľū, prob. : ON sverð, OE sweord, OHG swert 'sword', from IE *swerdh- which may be an extension of *swer-. Schrader 1.160. Miklosich 330.

SCr. burgija 'small auger', from Turk. burgu 'auger'.

Miklosich, Turk. Elem. 1.269. (Lokotsch 363).

Boh. vrtak : vrtati 'bore' (6.6).

Boh. nebozez, early Gmc. loanword, cf. OHG nabagér, etc. (above, 4). Stender-Petersen 292f.

Russ. burav, prob. from a Turk. *burav, a by-form of burgu (> SCR. burgija, above). Berneker 1.102.

7. Skt. vedhaka-, vedhanikā- 'instrument for piercing pearls' : vyadh- 'pierce' (6.7).

9. Hammer.

Grk. <u>σφύρα</u>	Br. <u>morzol</u>	NHG <u>hammer</u>
NG <u>σφύρι</u>	ON <u>hamarr</u>	Lith. <u>kujis</u> , <u>plaktukas</u>
Lat. <u>malleus</u>	Dan. <u>hammer</u>	Lett. <u>āmars</u> , <u>veseris</u>
It. <u>martello</u>	Sw. <u>hammar</u>	ChSl. <u>mlatŭ</u>
Fr. <u>marteau</u>	OE <u>hamor</u> , <u>bȳtl</u>	SCR. <u>čekié</u>
Sp. <u>martillo</u>	ME <u>hamer</u>	Boh. <u>kladivo</u>
Rum. <u>ciocan</u>	NE <u>hammer</u>	Pol. <u>młot</u>
Ir. <u>ordd</u>	Du. <u>hamer</u>	Russ. <u>molot</u>
NIr. <u>casūr</u>	OHG <u>hamar</u>	Skt. <u>mudgara-</u> , <u>ghana-</u>
W. <u>morthwyl</u>	MHG <u>hamer</u>	Av. (<u>čakuš-</u>)

Words for 'hammer' are mostly from roots meaning 'strike, beat, crush', but some are based on the material (as the Germanic group reflects the primitive hammer of stone) or shape (as probably the Grk. σφύρα).

1. Grk. σφύρα, NG σφύρι, prob. from Grk. σφυρόν 'ankle' through similarity of appearance. Walde 2.668f. Boisacq 931.

2. Lat. malleus (> Romance words meaning 'mall, mallet, etc.'), with which is prob. connected martulus (by dissim. from *maltilc-), late martellus (> It. martello, Fr. marteau, Sp. martillo), prob. : ChSl. mlatŭ, etc. (below, 6), and from the root of Lat. molere (for Lat. mal-, cf. Umbr. maletu 'molitum'), ChSl. mlěti 'crush, grind'. But much disputed in details. Walde 2.287. Ernout-Meillet 552, 561.

Rum. ciocan, from Turk. čakan 'battle-ax', prob. through Slavic, cf. Bulg. čekan 'hammer', Russ. čekan 'punch, stamp' earlier 'battle-ax'. Tiktin 1.355. Lokotsch 384. Berneker 1.134f.

3. Ir. ordd (NIr. ord, W. gordd 'sledge', Br. horz 'mallet'), etym.? Pedersen 1.114.

NIr. casūr, etym.?

W. morthwyl, Br. morzol, from Lat. martulus, martellus

(above,2). Pedersen 1.239. Loth, Mots lat. 188.

4. ON hamarr, OE hamor, etc., general Gmc., orig. 'stone tool' (this mg. preserved in ON) : Skt. agman-, Lith. akmuo, ChSl. kamy 'stone' (cf. 19.1). Walde 1.29f. Falk-Torp 377f.

OE bȳt(e)1 : MLG botel 'hammer', MHG boezel 'flail', from the root of OE bēatan, OHG bōz(z)an 'strike, beat', etc. (cf. 19.4). Walde 2.127.

5. Lith. kujis, also kugis, OPruss. cugis : late ChSl. kyjī 'hammer, mallet', from the root of Lith. kauti 'strike, beat, fight', ChSl. kovati 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.6). Walde 1.330. Berneker 1.676.

Lith. plaktukas : plakti 'beat, whip', Lat. plangere 'beat (the breast), wail', Grk. πλῆσσω 'strike', etc. Walde 2.92.

Lett. āmars, āmurs, from MLG hamer : ON hamarr, etc. (above,4). Mühl.-Endz. 1.238f.

Lett. veseris, from Esthon. wasar 'hammer'. Mühl.-Endz. 4.544.

6. ChSl. mlatŭ, Pol. młot(ek), Russ. molot (cf. SCr. mlat 'threshing flail', Boh. mlat 'mallet'), from the root of ChSl. mlěti 'crush, grind', and prob. : Lat. malleus (above,2). Berneker 2.73.

SCr. đekić, from Turk. đekić 'hammer', this from NPers. ḡakuš (below,7). Berneker 1.135.

Boh. kladivo, either as *klād- : Grk. κλαδάριος 'fragile', Lat. clādēs 'harm, injury', etc., or as *kold- : Lett. kaldīt 'to hammer', from a dental extension of the root in Lith. kalti 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.5). Walde 1.438. Berneker 1.506f.

7. Skt. mudgara-, etym.? Cf. Walde 2.312. Uhlenbeck 227.

Skt. ghana-, adj. 'striking', noun 'hammer, club' : han-, Av. gan- 'strike, kill', Grk. θείνω 'strike', etc. Walde 1.679f.

Av. ḡakuš- (quotable only as a weapon, but cf. NPers. ḡakuš 'hammer'), etym.? Walde 1.381.

10. Nail.

Grk. <u>ῥαός</u>	Nir. <u>tairnge</u>	ME <u>nayl</u>
NG <u>καρφί, πρόκα</u>	W. <u>hoel</u>	NE <u>nail</u>
Lat. <u>clāvus</u>	Br. <u>tach</u>	Du. <u>spijker</u>
It. <u>chiodo</u>	Goth. (<u>ga-nagljan</u> , vb.)	OHG <u>nagal</u>
Fr. <u>clou</u>	ON <u>nagli</u> , <u>saumr</u> (coll.)	MHG <u>nagel</u>
Sp. <u>clavo</u>	Dan. <u>søm</u>	NHG <u>nagel</u>
Rum. <u>cuin</u>	Sw. <u>spik</u>	Lith. <u>vinis</u> , (<u>negelys</u>)
Ir. <u>clō</u>	OE <u>næggel</u>	Lett. <u>nagla</u>

ChSl. gvozďi
Scr. đavac

Boh. hřeb
Pol. gwoździ

Russ. gvozď'
Skt. gaṅku-

The ancestor of the metal 'nail' was a wooden peg, and several of the words listed were also used for the latter in the early periods, while still others have cognates pointing to this as the earlier use. The identity with the 'nail' of fingers and toes is characteristic of Germanic.

1. Grk. ῥῆλος (in Hom. 'nail-head, stud' as an ornament), Dor. ᾶλος, Aeol. *Fάλλος (cf. γάλλοι·ῥῆλοι, Hesych.), prob. : Lat. vallum 'stake, palisade', this perh. with Goth. walus 'staff', ON volr 'round staff', etc., from IE *wel- in Lat. volvere, Goth. -walwjan 'roll', etc. Walde 1.301. Ernout-Meillet 1030.

Byz. καρφίον, NG καρφί, demin. of Grk. κάρφος 'dry stalk' : κάρφω 'dry up'.

NG πρόκα ('shoemaker's peg', 'tack', but also common for 'nail'), earlier μπρόκα, from It. brocca 'forked stick'. G.Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.64.

2. Lat. clāvus (whence, partly through vulg. Lat. *claus, It. chiodo, Fr. clou, Sp. clavo; Meyer-Lübke 1984) : Ir. clō (below, 3), Lat. clāvis, Grk. κλεις, ChSl. ključī 'key', orig. 'peg for fastening'. Walde 1.492. Ernout-Meillet 188.

Rum. oulu, from Lat. cuneus 'wedge'. Meyer-Lübke 2396.

3. Ir. clō : Lat. clāvus (above, 2).

Mlr., Nlr. tairnge : gall. tarinea, taringa 'iron spike', from the same root as Ir. tarathar 'auger' (8.3). Marstrander, Festschrift til Alf Torp 242f.

W. hoel (*soġhlā-), prob. from IE *seġh- 'hold' in Grk. ἔχω 'have, hold', etc. Walde 2.482.

Br. tach, from OFr. tache 'fibula, gros clou' (Godefroi), belonging with MLG tacke, MHG zacke 'prong', ME takke, NE tack, and prob. of Gmc. origin (though relations with the group OFr. estache, etc. are complicated). Henry 258. Falk-Torp 1241. Meyer-Lübke 8218. Gamillscheg 828.

4. (Goth. ga-nagljan, vb. 'nail on'), ON nagli, OE naegel, ME nayl, NE nail, OHG nagel, MHG, NHG nagel, the same word as for 'nail' of the finger or toe (except that ON nagli and nagl are differentiated), this latter sense being the orig., as in the cognates Grk. ὄνυξ, Lat. unguis, Ir. ingen, Lith. nagas, etc. Walde 1.180. Falk-Torp 753, 760f.

ON saumr 'seam, sewing' (: OE sēam 'seam', etc. from the root for 'sew'), also coll. 'nails' (esp. in shipbuilding), whence Dan. søm 'nail', Sw. söm 'hobble nail, horseshoe nail'. The shift may have been through the application of the 'seam' of a ship (as

in OE and NE) to the row of nails marking the seam, and not necessarily reflect directly the primitive method of binding the planks together by thongs (for which cf. the passages quoted by Falk, WuS 4.50) as is assumed by Falk-Torp 1234 and Hellquist 942.

Sw. spik (also Norw.), Du. spijker, (ON spíkr 'spike') : ON spík 'splinter, peg', Lat. spīca 'point, spear of grain', spīna 'thorn', OE spīr 'spire', etc. Walde 2.654. Falk-Torp 1120.

5. Lith. vinis : OPRuss. winis 'peg', further connections unknown. Trautmann, Altpreuss. 462.

Lith. negelys, Lett. nagla, from MIG nagel, negel : OHG nagal, etc. (above, 4).

6. ChSl. gvozdi, gvozdiĭ, Pol. g(w)óźdź, Russ. gvozď, perh. (with variation in initial between *gh- and *ghw-) : Lat. hasta 'shaft, spear', Ir. gat 'willow rod', Goth. gazds, ON gaddr 'sting, priok', etc. Walde 1.541. Berneker 365f.

SCR. đavao, from the Venetian form (cf. Meyer-Lübke, It. Gram. 112) of It. chiodo (above, 2). Berneker 1.138.

Boh. hřeb (also Slov. žrebelj 'nail'), prob. from OHG grebil 'peg'. Miklosich 412, Vergl. Gram. 1.512. Otherwise Gebauer 1.518 (: hřeb 'lot', but semantic relation?).

7. Skt. ṣāṅku- 'stake, peg' (no evidence for the use of metal nails in construction) : ChSl. saĭkŭ 'twig', W. caino 'branch', ON hār 'thole', also without nasalization Skt. ṣākhā-, Lith. šaka 'branch', Goth. hoha 'plow (made from a branch)', etc. Walde 1.335.

11. Saw.

Grk. <u>πρῶν</u>	W. 11if	MHG <u>sage</u>
NG <u>πρίονι</u>	Br. <u>heskenn</u>	NHG <u>säge</u>
Lat. <u>serra</u>	ON <u>sog</u>	Lith. <u>piuklas</u>
It. <u>sega</u>	Dan. <u>sav</u>	Lett. <u>zāģis</u>
Fr. <u>soie</u>	Sw. <u>såg</u>	ChSl. <u>pila</u>
Sp. <u>sierra</u>	OE <u>sagu</u> , <u>snid</u>	SCR. <u>pila</u> , <u>testera</u>
Rum. <u>ferestrău</u>	ME <u>sawe</u>	Boh. <u>pila</u>
Ir. <u>tuireasc</u>	NE <u>saw</u>	Pol. <u>pila</u>
NIr. <u>sābh</u> , (<u>toir-</u>	Du. <u>zsaag</u>	Russ. <u>pila</u>
<u>caas</u> , <u>searr</u>)	OHG <u>saga</u>	Skt. <u>krakasa-</u> , <u>karapatre-</u>

The saw is a special form of cutting instrument though its evolution as a distinct tool goes back to neolithic times, and the majority of words for 'saw' are from roots meaning 'cut'. Onomatopoeic origin, a rough imitation of the noise of sawing, is probable for several. Some loanwords reflect the resemblance

between a fine saw and a file.

1. Grk. πρίων, MG πρίονι, from vb. πρίω 'saw' (cf. πρίστός 'sawn' Hom., ἐπρίσθην, etc.), *πρίσ-, prob. of onomatopoeic origin. Walde 2.89.

2. Lat. serra (> Sp. sierra), prob. of onomatopoeic origin. It. sega, Fr. scie : It. segare, Fr. scier 'to saw', from Lat. secāre 'cut'. Meyer-Lübke 7764

Rum. ferestrău, from Hung. fűresz 'saw'.

3. Ir. tuireasc, NIr. toireasc, prob. from *tar-thesc, a cpd. of tar- 'across' and a deriv. of tescain 'cut'. Macbain 381.

NIr. sābh, from NE saw (below,4).

NIr. searr, from Lat. serra (above,2); now confused with searr 'scythe, sickle' which is of different origin. Vendryes, De hīb. voc. 177.

W. llif, from Lat. lima 'file'. Loth, Mots lat. 182.

Br. heskenn : hesk, a kind of reed with sharp edges, W. hesg 'sedges', reduplicated formations from the root *seq- 'cut' of Lat. secāre, etc. and in the Gmc. word for 'saw' (below,4). Henry 161. (Walde 2.475 for hesk, etc.)

4. ON sag, OE sagu, sage, OHG saga, sega, etc., general Gmc., from IE *seq- in Lat. secāre, ChSl. šešti 'cut', etc. Walde 2.475. Falk-Torp 942.

OE anid : snīpan, ON sníða, Goth. sneiþan 'cut'. Walde 2.695.

5. Lith. piuklas : piuti 'cut, mow, slaughter, etc.' Walde 2.12.

Lett. zāģis, from MIG sage : OHG saga, etc. (above,4).

6. ChSl. pila, etc., general Slavic word for 'saw', with dimin. forms for 'file', also (perh. through Slavic) Lith. piela 'saw, file' (obs.), pielyčia 'file', pielyti 'to file', loanword from the Gmc. word for 'file', OHG fihala, fila, MHG vile, NHG feile. Brückner 414. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 68, 187. (Trautmann 210, assumes orig. connection with Lith. peilis 'knife', but this is another loanword.)

Scr. testera, from Turk. téstéré 'saw'. Miklosich, Turk. Elem. 1.176.

7. Skt. krakaca-, an onomatopoeic word, cf. kraks- 'roar, crash, etc.', krkera- 'a kind of partridge', etc. Walde 1.413.

Skt. karapatra-, lit. 'hand-blade', etc. cpd. of kera- 'hand' and patra- 'wing, feather, blade'.

12. Beam.

Grk. δοκός	ME beam, balke
NG δοκάρι	NE beam
Lat. trabs	Du. balk
It. trave	OHG balco, boum
Fr. poutre	MHG balke
Sp. viga	NHG balken
Rum. bârna, grinda	Lith. balkis, rąstas
Ir. trost, (crann)	Lett. balkis
NIr. sail	ChSl. brǔvŭno
W. trawst	SCr. greda
Br. treust	Boh. tram, břevno
Goth. ans	Pol. belka, bierwiona
ON äss, bjalki, (trē)	Russ. brevno, balka
Sw. bjälke	Skt. sthūnā-
Dan. bjælke	Av. fra-skemba-
OE bēam, balca, (trēow)	

The supporting or carrying element in the construction of wooden buildings, usually nothing more than the trunk of a tree squared by hewing or sawing, is often denoted by the same word as that for 'tree', or by a word that must originally have meant 'tree, log, piece of wood, etc.', or it may be named from its function as the 'supporter' or 'carrier'.

1. Grk. δοκός, NG δοκάρι, orig. 'supporter, holder', cf. -δόκος, -δόχος in ἰσοδόκος, οἰνοδόκος, οἰνοδόχος, etc., δοχή 'receptacle': δέχομαι, δέχομαι 'receive, hold'. Walde 1.783.

2. Lat. trabs (>It. trave, OFr. tref, Sp. trabe, obs.), prob. : Osc. trífbúm 'house, building', Umbr. trebeit 'abides, is stationed', Ir. treb 'dwelling', streba 'dwells', Lith. troba 'building', OE þorp, OHG dorf 'village', etc., but the semantic relation of Lat. trabs to the other words is far from clear. Walde assumes that the primary meaning was 'beam', whence 'beam-construction, building'. But the meaning 'beam' is confined to the Latin word and more likely secondary. Possibly to be explained either as part for the whole applied to the main structural element of a building, or as through the notion of 'dwell' (as in Irish), 'be stationed' (as in Umbr. trebeit) applied to the fixed, stationary part of the structure. Walde 1.757. Ernout-Meillet 1008.

Fr. poutre, earlier meaning (in OFr. and into 16th. cent.) 'young mare', from vulg. Lat. *pulliter, deriv. of Lat. pullus 'young of animals'. The semantic change may reflect the practice

of ornamenting the ends of beams with carved horses' heads, etc., but not necessarily so. Cf. the secondary uses of NE horse in saw-horse, clothes-horse, etc., of Fr. chevre 'goat' for various mechanisms, etc., etc. Meyer-Lübke 6825. Gamillscheg 714f.

Sp. viga, from Lat. biga 'pair, team of horses' (cf. bijugus 'yoked two together') through the idea of 'wooden yoke'. Meyer-Lübke 1095.

Rum. bârna, grinda, both from Slavic, ChSl. brǫvŭno, etc., SCr. gredá, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. trost (Nir. trost 'staff'), W. trawst, Br. treust, from Lat. trānstrum 'cross-beam', deriv. of trāns 'across'. Pedersen 1.203.

Ir. erann 'tree, wood' hence also 'beam'.

Nir. sail 'beam, club', perh. the same word as sail 'willow-tree'.

4. Goth. ans, ON áss : MHG ans-boum 'bridge-beam', Bav. ans 'beam for supporting easks', further connections uncertain. Walde 1.133. Falk-Torp 9.

ON bjalki (rare), Dan. bjälke, Sw. bjälke; with different grade OE bales, ME balke, Du. balk, OHG balco, MHG balke, NHG balken : ON bolr 'tree-trunk', Grk. φάλαγξ 'log, block, line of battle', Lith. balžiena 'beam on a harrow', Russ. (dial.) bolozno 'thick board'; root connection uncertain. Walde 2.181. Falk-Torp 76f.

OE bēam 'tree, pillar, beam', ME beem, NE beam, OHG boum 'tree, pole, beam' (Goth. bagms only 'tree'), perh. : Grk. φύμα 'a growth', φυτόν 'plant, tree', etc., from IE *bhew-, but this root connection disputed and immaterial here, where the development is clearly from 'tree' to 'beam'. Walde 2.142. Falk-Torp 92.

ON trē, OE trēow 'tree, wood' and hence also 'beam' (cf. NE axle-tree, single-tree, etc.).

5. Lith. balkis, Lett. balķis, from MLG balke : NHG balken, etc. (above, 4).

Lith. raštas, prob. : reštī 'cut, notch' as 'something cut off' or perh. 'trimmed'. H. Petersson, IF 24.277.

6. ChSl. brǫvŭno, brǫvno, Boh. břevno, Pol bierwiona ('small beam?'), Russ. brevno, prob. : ON brū, OE brycg, OHG brucka, Gall. briva 'bridge' as 'something made of beams'; further connections uncertain, perh. from IE *bher- 'cut, etc.' (see 6.2, cf. 13.4). Walde 2.207f. Berneker 1.92.

SCr. greda (*grēda) : Bulg. grēda 'beam, rafter', Boh. hřada 'pole', Lith. grinda 'floor-board', Lat. grunda στρώγ (gloss), ON grind 'lattice-work, door', etc.; root connection uncertain. Walde 1.657. Berneker 348f.

Boh. tram, from NHG (dial.) tram 'beam', MHG drām(e),

trām(e) 'beam, bar' : OHG dremil 'beam, bar', MHG drum 'end-piece, splinter', prob. as 'something rubbed or hewn', from IE *ter- 'rub' (see 6.1). Weigand 1060.

Fol. belka, Russ. balka, from NHG balken (above, 4).
Bruckner 20.

7. Skt. sthūnā- 'post, pillar' and perh. also 'beam' ;
Av. stūna- 'pillar', Grk. στῦλος 'pillar, style', OE studu 'pillar, prop', etc., from IE *st(h)āu-, beside *st(h)ā- 'stand' in Skt. sthā-, Lat. stāre, etc. Walde 2.603.

Av. fra-skamba- 'supporting beam', fra-sčimbana- 'support, beam' : Skt. skambha(na)- 'prop, pillar', ska(m)bh- 'support', Av. (frā-)skamb- 'fix'. Walde 2.539.

13. Board.

Grk. <u>σανίς</u>	Br. <u>plancken</u>	MHG <u>bret</u>
NG <u>τᾱβλα, σανίδι</u>	Goth. (-baurd)	NHG <u>brett</u>
Lat. <u>tabula, assis</u>	ON <u>borð</u>	Lith. <u>lenta</u>
It. <u>asse, tavola</u>	Dan. <u>bræt</u>	Lett. <u>dēlis</u>
Fr. <u>planche</u>	Sw. <u>bräde</u>	ChSl. <u>dūska</u>
Sp. <u>tabla</u>	OE <u>bord</u>	SCr. <u>daska</u>
Rum. <u>scândură</u>	ME <u>bord, planke</u>	Boh. <u>prkno, deska</u>
Ir. <u>clār</u>	NE <u>board, plank</u>	Pol. <u>deska</u>
NIr. <u>clār</u>	Du. <u>plank</u>	Russ. <u>doska</u>
W. <u>astell</u>	OHG <u>bret</u>	Skt. <u>phalaka-</u>

Words for 'board' or 'plank' (the differentiation of NE board and plank according to its thickness may generally be ignored) are from notions like 'flat surface', 'piece of wood', 'something split off'. As 'piece of board' they are used also in various specialized senses, as 'tablet, table, slab, shelf, plate, shield', etc.

1. Grk. σανίς, -ίδος (in Hom. mostly pl. 'folding doors'), NG σανίδι, etym. obscure. Walde 1.709.

Byz., NG τᾱβλα, from Lat. tabula (below, 2). G.Meyer Neugr. Stud. 3.64f.

2. Lat. tabula (> It. tavola, Sp. tabla), Umbr. tafle 'in tabula', etym. doubtful, possibly from *tal-dhlā- : Skt. tala- 'surface, palm', Grk. τηλία 'table', Ir. talam 'earth', OHG dil 'wall, surface of boards', NHG diele 'floor-board, floor'. Walde 1.740.

Lat. assis, also written axis (> It. asse, Fr. ais) : asser 'stake, beam', assula 'splinter, chip', of unknown origin.

Cf. Walde 1.84.

Late Lat. planca (>Fr. planche; ONormFr. planke ME planke, NE plank, Du. plank, Br. plancken), fem. of plancus 'flat-footed' (only in Festus, but source of cognomen Plancus): Grk. πλαῖ 'flat surface', Lett. plakt 'become flat', etc. Ernout-Meillet 738. Walde 2.90 (but taking planca as loanword)

Rum. scândură, from Lat. scandula (scindula) 'shingle', this prob.: OHG scinten 'flay' (NHG schinden), Ir. scandrain 'split', etc., with orig. notion of 'something split off', and in the form scindula associated with scindere 'split'. Walde 2.593ff. Ernout-Meillet 862.

3. Ir. olár: W. olawr 'surface, lid, etc.', Br. Kleur 'shaft', Grk. καλῆρος 'piece of wood for casting lots', καλῆμα 'twig, cutting', καλῶ 'break (off)', Lith. kalti 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.5). Walde 1.437.

W. astell, from late Lat. astella, Lat. assula (astula): assis (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 134. Ernout-Meillet 76.

Br. plancken, cf. above, 2, under Lat. planca.

4. Goth. -baurd (in foṭubaurd 'foot-stool'), ON borð, OE, ME bord, NE board; with diff. ablaut OHG, MHG, MLG bret (> Dan. bræt and prob. Sw. bräde, cf. Hellquist), NHG brett, from either the to-pple. or a dh-extension of IE *bher- 'cut, etc.' (see 6.2, cf. 12.6). Walde 2.174. Falk-Torp 94, 111.

ME planke, NE plank, Du. plank, cf. above, 2, under Lat. planca.

5. Lith. lenta, prob. orig. 'board of linden-wood': ON, OE lind, OHG linta 'linden tree' also 'shield', NHG linde. Walde 2.437. Otherwise Falk-Torp 645.

Lett. dēlis (dēle), from MLG dele 'thick board, floor-board': OHG dil, NHG diele (above, 2).

6. ChSl. dŭska, etc., general Slavic, an early Gmc. loanword, cf. ON diskr, OE disc 'plate', OHG tisc 'plate, table', from Lat. discus 'discus, plate', (from Grk. δίσκος 'quoit, discus'). The word was used in Gmc. for a flat piece of board, then specialized in its use for 'plate' or 'table', but in Slavic becoming the word for 'board' in general. Berneker 1.246. Stender-Petersen 405f.

Boh. prkno, etym.? (Miklosich 242, without connection).

7. Skt. phalaka-: Grk. σφῆλας 'foot-stool', σφαλα(λ)ός 'a kind of discus', late ChSl. polica, ON fjöl 'board', from IE *(s)p(h)el- in Skt. phal- 'burst, split' intr., sphaṭ- 'tear, burst' intr., OHG spaltan, ChSl. rasplatiti 'spit'. Walde 2.677 Uhlenbeck 183.

14. Mason.

Grk. (τέκτων, λιθοουργός)	Br. mañsoner	MHG muraere
NG κτίστης	Goth. timrja	NHG maurer
Lat. faber, lapidarius	ON steinsmiör	Lith. murininkas
It. muratore	Dan. murer	Lett. mūrnieks
Fr. maçon	Sw. murare	SGR. zidar
Sp. albañil	OE stānwyrhta	Boh. zednik
Rum. zidar	ME machun	Pol. mularz
Ir. sáir	NE mason	Russ. kamenščik
Nir. saor (cloiche)	Du. metselaar	Skt. lepaka-
W. saer maen	OHG mūrari	

'Mason', the one who builds with stone or brick is often expressed by words for 'artisan' or 'builder', either used alone in specialized sense or with defining noun or adjective forms. Several of the more distinctive words are derivatives of those for '(stone) wall'. Some derivatives of words for 'stone' are used for 'mason', but most of them apply rather to the 'stone-cutter' who prepares the stone or does fine work in stone.

1. Grk. τέκτων, see 2.2; although the mg. 'mason' is not attested in any specific passages, the word undoubtedly covered this idea.

Grk. λιθοουργός, general term for 'worker in stone' (cf. λίθος 'stone', ξυλουργός 'wood-worker', 3.1); less frequent, but with more technical significance, λιθολόγος, lit. 'one who picks out (and builds with) stone' (cf. λέγω 'pick out, select'), λιθοδόμος 'one who builds with stone' (cf. δέμω 'construct, build', 4.1).

NG κτίστης 'builder' in gen., also spec. 'mason': κτίσω 'build' (4.1).

NG μάστορας, also used esp. for 'mason', see 2.2.

2. Lat. faber, see 2.3.

Lat. lapidarius (cf. lapis, -idis 'stone'), prob. abstracted from an earlier faber lapidarius, cf. lignarius 'carpenter' (3.2).

It. muratore, deriv. of murare 'build in stone', from muro '(stone) wall' (Lat. murus 'wall').

Fr. maçon, late Lat. macio, machio, matio 'mason', origin much disputed, but prob. from a Gmc. *mak(k)ion-: OE macian 'make', OHG mahhōn 'accomplish, make, construct', with earlier application to building with clay, showing the orig. mg. 'knead, smear' (poss. with reference to the smearing of clay on frames of wicker-work) of IE *maǵ-, cf. Br. meza 'knead', ChSl. mazati

'annoint, smear'. Walde 2.226. Meyer-Lübke, WuS 9.67. Gamillscheg 578.

Sp. albañil, from Arab. bannā 'architect'. Lokotsch 216.

Rum. zidar, from Slavic, SCR. zidar (below,6).

3. Ir. sáir, NIr. saor, see 2.4; also NIr. saor cloiche (cf. cloch 'stone'); W. saer maen, saer oerrig (cf. maen, carreg 'stone').

Br. maïsoner, from Fr. maçon (above,2) with added agent suffix.

4. Goth. timrja 'carpenter' also 'builder in stone' (Mark 12.10), see 4.4.

ON steinsmiör, cpd. of steinn 'stone' and smiör 'craftsman' (2.5); also steinmeistari, lit. 'stone-master'.

Dan. murer, Sw. murare, OHG mūrāri, MHG mūrasere, NHG maurer, derivs. of Dan., Sw. mur, OHG mūra, MHG müre, NHG mauer 'stone wall', from Lat. mūrus 'wall'. Falk-Torp 741.

OE stānwyrhta, both 'stone-cutter' and 'mason', cpd. of stān 'stone' and wyrhta 'craftsman' (2.5).

ME machun, macon, mason, NE mason, from Fr. maçon (above, 2). NED s.v.

Du. metselaar, deriv. of metselen 'build in stone', from MDu. mets(e), maets(e) 'mason', prob. from the same source as Fr. maçon (above,2). Franck 426f.

5. Lith. murininkas, Lett. mūrnieks, derivs. of Lith. muras, Lett. mūris 'stone wall', from MLG mure : OHG mura, etc. (above,4). Mühl.-Endz. 2.678f.

6. SCR. zidar, Boh. zedník : ChSl. zidati, SCR. zidati 'build', etc. (4.6).

Pol. mularz, by dissim. from murarz, deriv. of mur 'wall' from Germ., cf. OHG mūra, etc. (above,4). Bruckner 348.

Russ. kamenščik, deriv. of kamen 'stone'.

7. Skt. lepaka- (also lepakara-, prob. by influence of kr- 'do, make') 'smearer, plasterer' and hence with reference to building with clay or mortar (cf. under Fr. maçon, above,2) 'mason' : lip- 'smear'.

15. Brick.

Grk. πλίνθος

NG πούβλο

Lat. later

It. mattoni

Fr. brique

Sp. ladrillo

Rum. cărămidă

Ir. later

NIr. brice

W. priddfaen, bricsen

Br. brikenn

Goth. (skalja)

ON tigl

Dan. mursten, tegl

Sw. tegel

OE tigele

ME tyle

NE brick, (tile)

Du. baksteen, tegel	Lith. plyta	Pol. cegla
OHG ziagal	Lett. kriegēlis	Russ. kirpič
MHG ziegel	ChSl. plinūta	Skt. iṣṭakā-
NHG ziegel(-stein), backstein	Scr. opeka, cigla	Av. iṣṭya-
	Boh. cihla	

Some of the words for 'brick' were probably applied originally to a slab of stone (as Grk. *πλίνθος* actually so used) and only later to the substituted 'brick'. Such may go back to the idea of 'fragment, piece broken off' or simply 'flat'. Others, as meaning from the outset 'baked brick', are connected with words for 'burn, bake'. An extensive group of loanwords from Latin shows an extension from 'roof-tile', originally 'covering', to 'tile, brick' (several of the words listed were or are still used for both brick and tile) in general.

1. Grk. *πλίνθος*, possibly, like many words with *νθ*, from a pre-Grk. source, but may be IE: OE flint, OHG flins 'flint, rock', etc., from IE *(s)plei- 'split' in Dan. splitte, NE split, MHG splizen, etc. Walde 2.684.

NG *τοῦβλο*, from Byz. *τούβουλον* 'later, tubulus, siphon' (Ducange), this from Lat. tubulus 'pipe, tube' through the notion of 'hollow or curved tile'. G.Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.65.

2. Lat. later, prob. as orig. 'flat (stone?)': lātus 'wide', latus, -eris 'side', etc. Walde 2.643.

It. mattoni, deriv. of It., late Lat. mattea 'mat', as also NormFr. maton 'cheese-cake', etc. Diez 208. Gamillscheg 600. Weigand 2.146. Meyer-Lübke 5424 (without It. mattoni).

Fr. brique (dial also 'piece, fragment'), from MDu. bri(c)ke 'brick' prob. also 'piece, fragment' (cf. MLG bricke 'disk, plate, piece used in games'): Du. breken, OE breccan, Goth. brikan 'break'. Meyer-Lübke 1300. Falk-Torp 101.

Sp. ladrillo, deriv. of Lat. later (above, 2).

Rum. căramidă, from NG *κεραμιῖδα* 'tile', Grk. *κεραμῖς* '(roof-)tile': *κέραμος* 'clay, pottery, tile' (23.1).

3. Ir. later, from Lat. later (above, 2).

NIr. brice 'brick, tile', from NE brick (below, 4).

W. priddfaen, cpd. of pridd 'earth, clay' (23.3) and maen 'stone'.

W. briesen, singulative form from NE pl. bricks (below, 4) Parry-Williams 104, 138.

Br. briken, from Fr. brique (above, 2).

4. Goth. skalja '(roof-)tile': ON skel, OE sciell, OHG scala 'shell', Lith. skala 'splinter, fragment', etc., from IE *(s)gel- 'cut' in Grk. *σκάλλω* 'hoe', etc. Walde 2.593.

ON tigl, Dan. tegl, also teglsten (cf. sten 'stone'), Sw. tegel, tegelsten, OE tigele, ME tyle, tile 'brick, tile', NE tile mostly 'roof-tile', Du. tegel, tegelsteen, OHG ziagal, MHG ziegel, NHG ziegel, ziegelstein 'brick, tile', also spec. mauerziegel (cf. mauer 'wall'), all from Lat. tégula 'roof-tile' : tegere 'cover, roof over'. Falk-Torp 1251.

ME (late) bryke, brike, NE brick, from Fr. brique (above, 2).

Dan. mursten, from MLG mürstēn, cpd. of mūr 'wall' and stēn 'stone'. Falk-Torp 741.

Du. baksteen, NHG backstein, cpds. of words for 'bake' and 'stone'.

5. Lith. plyta, from Pol., Ukr. plyta 'slab' (below, 6). Brückner, Slav. Frdw. 119.

Lett. kiegelis, prob. by assim. from tiegelis (dial.). from MLG tegel : MHG ziegel (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 2.390, 4.209.

6. ChSl. (late) plinŭta, plita (pol., Ukr. plyta 'slab' > Lith. plyta), from Grk. πλίνθος (above, 1). Brückner 423.

SCr. opeka 'burnt brick' : opeći 'burn', peći 'bake'.

SCr. cgla, Boh. cihla, Pol. cegla, from MHG, NHG ziegel above, 4). Brückner 57.

Russ. kirpič (SCr. čerpac 'unbaked brick'), from Turk. kerpič, kirpič 'unbaked brick', this from Pers. Berneker 1.581. Lokotsch 1184.

7. Skt. iṣṭakā-, Av. iṣṭya-, OPers. iṣti- (Dar. Sus. 1 Scheil 1.29, Kent, JAOS 51.204), etym. doubtful. Derivation from *idh-s-to- : Skt. idh-, Grk. αἶθω 'kindle', is semantically attractive but phonetically difficult (namely the assumed loss of the dh before st, since the normal process in Skt. is the loss of s between stops, Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. §236). Walde 1.6.

16. Mortar.

Grk. (πηλός, κονία)

NG λάσπη

Lat. calx arēnātus, mortārium

It. calcina, malta

Fr. mortier

Sp. argamasa, mortero

Rum. tencueală

Hir. moirteal

W. cymrwd

Br. pri-raz

Dan. mörtel

Sw. murbruk

ME morter

NE mortar

Du. mortel

MHG morter

NHG mörtel

Lith. kalkių glaistas

Lett. mertelis

SCr. malter

Boh. malta

Pol. zaprawa wapienna, etc.

Russ. izvestkovyj rastvor

Skt. (lepa-, sudhā-)

Mortar in the technical sense of a mixture of lime and sand was known to the Greeks and Romans, and spread thence with brick construction to northern Europe. The majority of the European words are of Latin origin. Several of the terms contain the words for 'lime' or 'sand' or both. But as mortar was a substitute for clay, previously used for the same purpose, some words for 'clay, mud' or the like came to be used also for 'mortar'.

1. Grk. πηλός 'clay' (23.1) used for clay serving as mortar and then prob. for true mortar (cf. πηλοφορέω, Arist. Av. 1142, etc.).

Grk. κονία 'dust' also 'lime, plaster' (hence κονιάω 'to plaster', κονιάσις 'plastering, stucco-work', in building inscriptions) also 'mortar'(?); ἄμμοκονία (rare) 'sand mixed with lime, cement' (cf. ἄμμος 'sand') : κόνις 'dust, ashes', Lat. cinis 'ashes', etc. Walde 1.392.

NG λάσπη 'mud, dirt, clay, mortar' (23.1).

2. Lat. calx (h)arēnātus 'lime mixed with sand, mortar', also (h)arēnātum alone as subst. 'mortar', cf. calx 'lime' and (h)arēna 'sand'.

Lat. mortārium 'a mortar' in which substances are pounded and crushed, hence also 'that which is crushed in a mortar' and spec. 'mortar for building' (>Fr. mortier, Sp. mortero in both senses), prob. from the root seen in Skt. mr- 'crush, destroy', Grk. μαραίνω 'quench, wear out', ON merja 'bruise, crush', etc. Walde 2.276.

It. calceina, deriv. of Lat. calx 'lime'.

It. malta, from Lat. maltha 'a kind of cement' (Pliny), borrowed from Grk. μάλλις 'a mixture of wax and pitch' : μαλ-βαστός 'soft', Goth. mulða, OE molða 'dust, earth', Skt. mrđ- 'clay, loam' (23.7). Walde 2.289.

Sp. argamasa, cpd. of masa 'mass, dough, mortar', first part obscure.

Rum. tencueală 'plaster, mortar', deriv. of tencui 'cover with plaster or mortar', from NHG tünchen 'cover with lime, white-wash, plaster' through Pol. tyncować. Tiktin 3.1577.

3. Nir. moirtéal, with dissim. from NE mortar (below, 4).

W. cymrawd, etym.?

Br. pri-raz, cpd. of pri 'clay' (23.3) and raz 'lime'.

4. MHG morter, with dissim. Dan. mörtel, Du. mortel, NHG mörtel, from Lat. mortārium (above, 2) in the second sense only.

ME morter, NE mortar (both senses), from Fr. mortier (above, 2).

Sw. murbruk, cpd. of mur 'wall' (cf. 14.4) and -bruk, this either as 'mass, mixture' : ON brūk 'heap (of seaweed)', or

the same word as bruk 'custom, usage, use'. Hellquist 1.64.

5. Lith. kalkių glaistas (Niedermann, s.v. kalkės), lit. 'lime-cement'. Also Lith. murininko košė, lit. 'mason's pap', like Pol. zaprawa mularska (below, 7).

Lett. mertelis, from NHG mörtel (above, 4).

6. Boh. (SCR. rare) malta, from It. malta (above, 2). Berneker 2.12f. So prob. also SCR. malter.

Pol. zaprawa mularska, lit. 'mason's sauce', and zaprawa wapienna 'lime sauce'.

Russ. izvestovij rastvor, lit. 'lime solution'.

7. Whether true mortar was known in ancient India may be doubted, but the following words that are used for 'plaster' may be noted.

Skt. lepa- 'smearing, plaster' : lip- 'smear, etc.' (cf. lepaka- 'mason', 14.7).

Skt. sudhā- 'nectar, milk' hence 'white-wash, plaster', opd. of su- 'well, good' and dhā- 'suck, drink'.

17. Smith.

Grk. <u>χαλκεύς</u> , (<u>σιδηρουργός</u>)	W. <u>gof</u>	MHG <u>smit</u>
NG <u>γύφτος</u> , (<u>σιδηρουργός</u>)	Br. <u>gov</u>	NHG <u>schmied</u>
Lat. <u>faber</u> , (<u>ferrārius</u>)	Goth. <u>aizasmīpa</u>	Lith. <u>kalvis</u>
It. <u>fabbro</u>	ON (<u>järn-</u>) <u>smiða</u>	Lett. <u>kalejs</u>
Fr. <u>forgeron</u>	Dan. <u>smed</u>	ChSl. <u>kovačij</u>
Sp. <u>herrero</u>	Sw. <u>smed</u>	SCR. <u>kovač</u>
Rum. <u>făurar</u> , <u>fierar</u>	OE <u>smiþ</u>	Boh. <u>kovař</u>
Ir. <u>goba</u> , <u>ceird</u>	ME <u>smith</u>	Pol. <u>kowal</u>
Nir. <u>gabha</u>	NE <u>smith</u>	Russ. <u>kuznec</u>
	Du. <u>smid</u>	Skt. <u>karmāra-</u> , <u>lohakāra-</u>
	OHG <u>smid</u>	

Words for metal-worker often represent specializations from a more general meaning of 'artisan' or 'worker', or belong to root ideas of 'strike, beat, etc.' There are several compound words with the literal meaning 'iron-worker, metal-worker'.

1. Grk. χαλκεύς, orig. 'worker in copper' generalized, already in Homer, to 'worker in any metal, smith', from χαλκός 'copper'.

NG γύφτος 'gypsy' (from Αἰγύπτιος 'Egyptian') and hence 'smith' since the gypsies were the common tinkers (as conversely NE tinker is the common name for a gypsy in Scotland, cf. NED s.v.)

Grk. σιδηρουργός (rare; NG lit.), prop. 'iron-worker',

cf. σίδηρος 'iron', ξυλουργός 'carpenter' (3.1).

2. Lat. faber (> It. fabbro, with agent suffix Rum. făurar) see 2.3; also faber ferrārius or simply ferrārius (whence It. (fabbro) ferraio, Sp. herrero, Rum. fierar), cf. ferrum 'iron'. Meyer-Lübke 3120, 325.

Fr. forgeron, deriv. of forger 'forge' (18.2).

3. Ir. goba (stem gobann-), Nir. gabha, W. gof, Br. gov, of obscure etymology, cf. Gall. Gobannio, Gobannito (nom. prop.). Thurneysen, Hdb. 204. Pedersen 2.112.

Ir. gerd, see 2.4.

4. Goth. aizasmipa 'smith' (cf. aiza 'bronze'), ON smiðr 'artisan', also spec. 'metal-worker' (also järnsmiðr, cf. järn 'iron'), Dan., Sw. smed 'smith', OE smiþ 'metal-worker' (perh. also worker in other materials), ME, NE smith (also blacksmith 'worker in black metals, e.g. iron'), Du. smid, OHG smid, smeidar 'metal-worker' (also ēr-, gold-, isarnsmid), MHG smit, NHG schmied : ON smiða 'make, forge', etc. (18.4, cf. 2.5).

5. Lith. kalvis, Lett. kalejs : Lith. kalti, Lett. kalt 'hammer, forge' (18.5).

6. Late ChSl. kovađi, kovaļi, SCr. kovađ, Boh. kovař, Pol. kowal, Russ. dial. kovaļ, kovađ, with diff. formation Russ. kuznec : ChSl. kovati 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.6). Berneker 1.593, 655.

7. Skt. kārmāra- 'smith' (as opposed to 'wood-worker', cf. RV 9.112.2, 10.72.2), prob. specialized from a more gen. mg. 'worker' : karma- 'work, deed, etc.', from kr- 'do, make'. Uhlenbeck 47.

Skt. lohakāra-, cpd. of loha- 'copper, iron, metal' (orig. 'red' > 'reddish metal') and -kāra- : kr- 'do, make'.

18. Forge (vb.).

Grk. <u>χαλκεύω</u>	ON <u>smiða</u>	Lith. <u>kalti</u>
NG <u>σφυρηλατῶ</u>	Den. <u>smede</u>	Lett. <u>kalt</u>
Lat. <u>fabricāre</u> , <u>ōdēre</u>	Sw. <u>smida</u>	ChSl. <u>kovati</u>
It. <u>fabbricare</u>	OE <u>smiþian</u>	SCr. <u>kovati</u>
Fr. <u>forger</u>	ME <u>smithe</u> , <u>forge</u>	Boh. <u>kouti</u> , <u>kovati</u>
Sp. <u>forjar</u> , <u>fraguar</u>	NE <u>forge</u>	Pol. <u>kuć</u> , <u>kować</u>
Rum. <u>făuri</u>	Du. <u>smeden</u>	Russ. <u>kovat'</u>
Nir. <u>oibrighim</u>	OHG <u>smidōn</u>	Skt. (<u>ghaṭaya-</u>)
W. <u>morthwyllo</u>	MHG <u>smiden</u>	
Br. <u>govelia</u>	NHG <u>schmieden</u>	

The principle activity of a smith, that of shaping and fashioning articles from heated metals by hammering or beating

is usually denoted by verbs going back to ideas of 'doing, making, fashioning', or 'beating, striking'; some are derivatives of words for 'hammer' or 'smith'.

1. Grk. χαλκεύω, orig. 'make of copper', generalized to 'make of any metal, forge', also absol. 'work as a smith' : χαλκεύς 'smith' (17.1), from χαλκός 'copper'.

Grk. (rare), ΝΓ σφυρηλατῶ 'hammer, beat out, forge', deriv. of σφυρήλατος 'wrought with the hammer', epd. of σφύρα 'hammer' and the verbal adj. of ἐλαύνω 'drive, strike, forge'.

2. Lat. fabricāre (> It. fabricare 'make, build, forge', Fr. forger, Sp. fraguar), also fabricāri, gen. word for 'make of wood, stone, metal' but often spec. 'forge' (cf. fabrica 'trade, workshop', esp. 'smithy'), deriv. of faber 'artisan', also spec. 'smith' (2.3).

Lat. oūdere 'strike, hammer, forge', also prooūdere, exoūdere 'beat out, forge' : ChSl. kovati, etc. (below, 6).

Sp. forjar, deriv. of forja 'smithy', from Fr. forge, this from Lat. fabrica (above).

Rum. făuri, deriv. of faur 'smith', from Lat. faber 'artisan, smith' (2.3).

3. Nir. oibrighim 'work, work on' also spec. 'work on metals, forge'.

W. morthwyllo 'hammer, beat, forge', deriv. of morthwyl 'hammer' (9.3).

Br. govelia, deriv. of govel 'smithy', from gov 'smith' (17.3).

4. ON smiða 'make, forge', Dan. smede, Sw. smida, 'forge', OE smiþian 'make of wood or metal', ME smithe, Du. smeden 'forge', OHG smidōn 'make, forge', MHG smiden, NHG schmieden 'forge' : Goth. gasmipōn 'cause, accomplish', Gr. σμίλλη 'knife', σμίινύη 'hoe, mattock', from IE *smēi-, prob. 'cut, hew, work with a sharp tool'. Walde 2.686. Falk-Torp 1077f.

ME, NE forge, from Fr. forger (above, 2).

5. Lith. kalti, nukalti, Lett. kalt 'hammer, forge' : Lith. kulti 'thrash', Lett. kult 'beat, thrash', Grk. κλάω 'break', ChSl. klati 'prick, pierce, kill', etc., from IE *gau- 'strike'. Walde 1.437.

6. ChSl., SGr. kovati, Boh. kouti, kovati, Pol. kuć, kować, Russ. kovat' 'hammer, forge' : Lat. oūdere (above, 2), Lith. ksuti 'strike, beat, fight', ON hoggva 'hew' (5.5), etc., from IE *gāu- 'strike'. Walde 1.330. Berneker 1.593.

7. Skt. ghaṭaya- 'unite, fashion, make' smts. used for making something of metal, caus. of ghaṭ- (intr.) 'strive, unite, take place'. Apparently no technical word for 'forge' in Skt.

19. Anvil.

Grk. ἄκμων	Br. anneo	NHG amboss
MG ἄκμων, ἀμόνι	ON steði	Lith. priekalas
Lat. incūs	Dan. ambolt	Lett. lakta
It. aneudine	Sw. städ	ChSl. nakovalo
Fr. enclume	OE anfilt	SCr. nakovanj
Sp. yunque	ME anvelt, (stithi)	Boh. kovadlo
Rum. nicovală	NE anvil	Pol. kowadło
Ir. indēin	Du. sanbeeld	Russ. nakoval'nja
Nir. inneoin	OHG anafalz, anabōz	
W. ein(g)ion	MHG anabōz	

Words for 'anvil' usually belong to roots with the idea 'strike, beat, etc.' and hence in the individual languages are often related to the words for 'smith' and 'forge'. The Greek word reflects a primitive anvil of stone.

1. Grk. ἄκμων, ἀμόνι (cf. ἀκμόνιον, Aesop) : Skt. aṣman - 'stone, rock', Lith. akmuo, ChSl. kamy 'stone', etc.
2. Lat. incūs, -ūdis (vulg. Lat. incūdine > It. incudine, aneudine (from la inc-), Fr. enclume, Sp. (a)yunque) : (in)cūdere 'strike, hammer, forge' (18.2).

Rum. nicovală, from Slavic, ChSl. nakovalo (below, 6).

3. Ir. indēin, Nir. inneoin, W. ein(g)ion, Br. anneo, from a cpd., first part Ir. ind-, etc., second part prob. from a root meaning 'strike', perh. that of Goth. wunds, OE wund 'wounded', W. ym-wan 'fight', gwann 'pierce'. Thurneysen, IF 4.274f. Cf. Walde 1.2.2. Pedersen 1.114.

4. ON steði (> ME stithi), Sw. städ, through an idea of 'something firmly fixed' from IE *st(h)ā- 'stand' in Skt. sthā-, Grk. ἵστημι, OHG stān, etc. Walde 2.605, Falk-Torp 1155.

The other Gmc. words are cpds. of ana- 'on' with roots meaning 'strike'.

Dan. ambolt (from MLG), Du. sanbeeld : Lith. belsti 'knock' etc., or perh. with gramm. change to the foll. group; OE anfilt, ME anvelt, NE anvil, OHG anafalz : Lat. pellere, 'strike, beat, drive', etc.; OHG anabōz, MHG anebōz, NHG amboss : OHG bōz(z)an, ON bauta, OE bēatan 'strike, beat', etc. Walde 2.127, 184, Falk-Torp 23f.

5. Lett. lakta, (no etym. in Mūhl.-Endz. 2.417) prob. the same word as lakta 'perch' (: lekt 'fly') and 'raised place'.

6. ChSl. nakovalo, nakoval'no, SCr. nakovanj, Boh. (na)-kovadlo, (na)kovadlina, Pol. (na)kowadło, Russ. nakoval'nja : ChSl. kovati 'hammer, forge', etc. (18.6). Berneker 593.

20. Cast.

Grk. $\chi\alpha\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$	ON <u>steypa</u>	Lith. <u>lieti</u>
NG $\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$	Dan. <u>støbe</u>	Lett. <u>liet</u>
Lat. <u>fundere</u>	Sw. <u>gjuta</u> , <u>stöpa</u>	Scr. <u>liti</u>
It. <u>fondere</u> , <u>gettare</u>	OE <u>gēotan</u>	Boh. <u>liti</u>
Fr. <u>fondre</u>	ME <u>gete</u> , <u>caste</u>	Pol. <u>lać</u>
Sp. <u>fundir</u>	NE <u>cast</u> , (<u>found</u>)	Russ. <u>lit'</u>
Rum. <u>turna</u>	Du. <u>gieten</u>	Skt. <u>sic-</u>
NIr. <u>teilgim</u>	OHG <u>giozan</u>	Av. <u>haēk-</u>
W. <u>bwrw</u>	MHG <u>giezen</u>	
Br. <u>teuzi</u>	NHG <u>giessen</u>	

Words for 'cast', in the technical sense of forming metal objects by pouring molten metals into molds, are mostly either the same as the common words for 'pour' or specialized from original 'pour'. But some are specializations of 'throw, cast' (into a mold).

1. Grk. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'pour' also applied to the pouring of metals, but the technical word is rather $\chi\alpha\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (contr. $\chi\omega\nu-$), a deriv. of $\chi\acute{\omicron}\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ($\chi\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$), 'smelting pot, mold for casting', from the root of $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; NG $\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, new present formed to $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\nu\alpha$, aor. of $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, all : Skt. hu- 'pour libation, sacrifice', etc., from IE *ǵheu- 'pour'. Walde 1.563.

2. Lat. fundere 'pour, smelt, cast' (> It. fondere, Fr. fondre, Sp. fundir 'smelt, cast') : Goth. guitan 'pour', OE gēotan, etc. (below,4), from IE *ǵheud-, an extension of *ǵheu- (above,1). Walde 1.564.

It. gettare 'throw, cast (metals)', from vulg. Lat. *iectāre, Lat. iactāre 'throw, hurl'. Meyer-Lübke 4568.

Rum. turna 'pour, cast', from Lat. tornāre 'turn', (cf. Rum. vârsa, Fr. verser 'pour', from Lat. versāre 'turn'). Meyer-Lübke 8794.

3. NIr. teilgim 'throw' and by semantic borrowing from NE cast (below,4) also 'cast metals', Ir. do-lēicim 'throw', opd. of lēicim 'leave, loose'. Walde 2.396f.

W. bwrw 'throw' and by semantic borrowing from NE cast (below,4), cf. NIr. teilgim, (above) also 'cast metals' : Ir. di-birciud 'throw'. Walde 2.165.

Br. tewzi 'melt, dissolve, smelt' and by influence of Fr. fondre (above,2) also 'cast' : W. toddi 'melt, dissolve'. Walde 1.701.

4. ON steypa 'make stoop, overthrow, pour out' hence also 'cast metals', Dan. støbe, Sw. stöpa 'cast', caus. to ON stūpa,

OE stūpian, NE stoop. Walde 2.619. Falk-Torp 1198.

Sw. gjuta, OE gēotan, ME gate, Du. gieten, OHG giozan, MHG giezen, NHG giessen 'pour, cast' : Goth. giutan 'pour'. Lat. fundere (above, 2). Falk-Torp 362f.

ME caste, NE cast 'throw' hence 'throw into a mold, cast metals', from Norse, ON kasta, Dan. kaste 'throw'. Falk-Torp 502.

NE found 'smelt, cast metals' (now little used, but cf. foundry), from Fr. fondre (above, 2).

5, 6. Lith. lieti, Lett. liet, SCr. liti (lijevati), Boh. liti (slevati), Pol. lać, Russ. lit (vylivat) 'pour, cast' : ChSl. lījati 'pour', from IE *lei- 'pour, flow'. Walde 2.392. Berneker 1.709.

7. Skt. sic- (siñcati), Av. haēk- 'pour' also 'cast' (cf. AV 11.10.12, Yt. 10.96.3) : ChSl. sicoati 'urinate', OE sēon (*sihan) 'strain', intr. 'flow, trickle', Grk. ἵκμαινω 'wet, moisten', from IE *seik- 'pour, etc.'. Walde 2.466.

21. Potter.

Grk. <u>κεραμεύς</u>	OE <u>croc-</u> , <u>lāmwyryhta</u>
NG <u>ἀγγειοπλάστης, τσου-</u>	ME <u>pottere</u>
Lat. <u>figulus</u> <u>καλᾶς</u>	NE <u>potter</u>
It. <u>vasaio</u> , <u>stovigliaio</u>	Du. <u>pottenbakker</u>
Fr. <u>potier</u>	OHG <u>havanāri</u> , <u>leimwurhto</u>
Sp. <u>alfarero</u> , <u>ollero</u>	MHG <u>havenagere</u>
Rum. <u>olar</u>	NHG <u>töpfer</u>
Ir. <u>cerd</u> , <u>doilbthid</u>	Lith. <u>puodžius</u>
NIr. <u>criadoir</u>	Lett. <u>puodnieks</u>
W. <u>crochenydd</u>	ChSl. <u>grīnīčarī</u>
Br. <u>pođer</u>	SCr. <u>lončar</u>
Goth. <u>kasja</u>	Boh. <u>hrnčič</u>
ON (<u>leirsmiðr</u>)	Pol. <u>garncarz</u> , <u>zdun</u>
Dan. <u>pottemager</u>	Russ. <u>goršečnik</u> , <u>gončar</u>
Sw. <u>krukmakare</u>	Skt. <u>kumbhakāra-</u> , <u>kuḷāla-</u>

'Potter' is here understood as the artisan who makes common pots and clay utensils rather than the artist who makes and decorates ornamental pottery. This craft was of much greater importance in the earlier period than at present, and in the modern languages the terminology connected with it often has reference chiefly to the ancient period, especially in Greece and Rome. The common words for 'potter' may come from roots with the idea 'form, mold', but more often they are either compound expressions meaning literally 'clay-worker', 'pot-maker' or derivatives of

words for 'pot', 'pottery'. Collective expressions for 'pottery', not listed separately, but discussed here and under 'clay' (23), are derivatives, compounds (with 'ware'), or phrases containing words for 'pot', 'potter', or 'clay'.

1. Grk. κεραμεύς, from κέραμος 'clay-pottery' (23.1).

NG ἀγγειοπλάστης, cpd. of ἀγγεῖον 'pot, jug' and πλάστης; πλάσσω 'form, mold' (22.2).

NG τσουκαλᾶς, from τσουκάλι 'vessel, pot', dimin. of τσούκα, from It. zucca 'gourd, gourd-shaped vessel'.

G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.93. Koraes, Ἀττικὰ 1.183.

2. Lat. figulus (cf. fiotilia 'earthenware'): figere 'mold, form' (22.3).

It. vassio, deriv. of vaso 'vase, pot' (also vasello, whence vasellame 'pottery'), Lat. vāsum.

It. stovigliaio 'pot-maker' and 'pot-seller', deriv. of stoviglie 'pottery', vulg. Lat. *testuile, deriv. of Lat. testa 'earthen pot, tile, etc.'.

Fr. potier, deriv. of pot 'jar, pot' (whence also poterie 'pottery, potter's art, potter's shop' > Br. poderi, poderez, NE pottery), possibly from Gmc., cf. below, 4.

Sp. alfarero (cf. alfareria 'pottery, potter's shop'), from alf(ah)ar 'pottery', this from Arab., cf. Arab. fahhār 'potter'. Lokotsch 570.

Sp. ollero, Rum. olar (cf. ollărie 'pottery, potter's shop'), from Lat. ollārius, adj. 'pertaining to pots', later 'potter', deriv. of olla 'pot'.

3. Ir. oerd 'artisan' also spec. 'potter' (cf. Ml. 18a12, 18b4), see 2.4.

Ir. doilbthid (Wb. 4c29), deriv. of dolbaim 'mold' (22.4). Walde 1.810.

Nlr. criadoir, from criad(h)a 'pottery', deriv. of crē 'clay' (23.3).

W. crochenydd, deriv. of crochan 'pot, kettle', from OE crocca (below, 4).

Br. poder, deriv. of pod 'pot', from Fr. pot (above, 2).

4. Goth. kasja, deriv. of kas 'vessel, jar': ON ker, OHG kar id., of uncertain origin. Falk-Torp 496. Feist 230.

Late ON leirsmiðr, OE lāmwyrrhta, OHG leimwurhto, cpds. of the words for 'clay' and 'artisan'.

Dan. pottemager, Sw. krukmakare, cpds. of Dan. potte (: OE pott, below), Sw. kruk (: OE crocca, below) and derivs. of the root in OHG mahhōn, NHG machen 'do, make'.

OE crocwyrhta, cpd. of crocca 'jar, crock' and wyrhta 'artisan'.

NE pottere, NE potter, derivs. of ME, NE pot, OE pott, perh., with ref. to its shape, from an orig. idea of 'swelling'. Walde 2.116. Falk-Torp 845.

Du. pottenbakker, opd. of pot (: OE pott, above) and a deriv. of bakken 'bake'.

OHG havanāri, MHG havenagere, NHG dial. hafner, derivs. of OHG hafa, MHG haven 'pot' : OHG habēn 'have, hold'.

NHG töpfer (cf. töpferware, töpferzeug 'pottery'), deriv. of MHG, NHG topf 'pot' : MLG dop(pe) 'shell, husk' : further connections doubtful. Falk-Torp 148.

5. Lith. puodžius, Lett. puodnieks, derivs. of Lith. puodas, Lett. puods 'pot' : OE faet, OHG vaz 'vessel', from the root of OHG fazzōn, NHG fassen 'seize, hold'. Walde 2.22.

6. ChSl. grīničari, Boh. hrnčič, Pol. garncarz, Russ. gončar, goršečnik, derivs. of ChSl. grūničī, Boh. hrnek, hrnec, Pol. garnek, Russ. gornee (rare), goršok, goršek 'pot' : Lat. furnus 'oven', Skt. ghṛṇa- 'heat', Lat. formus, Grk. θερμός, OE warm 'warm'. Walde 1.688. Berneker 1.732.

Pol. zdun (cf. late ChSl. zīdū 'potter's clay') : ChSl. zīdati 'build', Lith. žiestas 'form, shape, build' showing the orig. idea of 'molding, kneading' in IE *dheigh- (22.1). Brückner 650.

7. Skt. kumbhakāra-, opd. of kumbha- 'pot' and a deriv. of kr- 'do, make'.

Skt. kulāla- (whence kālālaka- 'pottery'), of uncertain origin, poss. a Semitic word. Uhlenbeck 59.

22. Mold (clay, etc.).

Grk. <u>πλάσσω</u>	OE <u>hiwian</u>
NG <u>πλάττω</u>	ME <u>hewe</u> , <u>fourme</u>
Lat. <u>ingere</u>	NE <u>mold</u> , <u>form</u>
It. <u>modellare</u> , <u>plasmare</u> , <u>formare</u>	Du. <u>vormen</u>
Fr. <u>modeler</u> , <u>former</u>	OHG <u>soaf(f)ōn</u>
Sp. <u>formar</u> , <u>modelar</u>	MHG <u>formen</u> , <u>schaffen</u>
Rum. <u>forma</u> , <u>modela</u>	NHG <u>formen</u> , <u>bilden</u>
Ir. <u>dolbaim</u> , <u>cumaim</u>	Lith. (<u>daryti</u>)
NIr. <u>foirmighim</u> , <u>cumaim</u>	Lett. (<u>taisīt</u>)
W. <u>ffurfio</u> , <u>llunio</u>	SCr. (<u>tvoriti</u>)
Br. <u>soza</u>	Boh. (<u>tvařiti</u>)
Goth. <u>āigan</u>	Pol. <u>ulepić</u>
ON <u>mynda</u>	Russ. <u>lěpitʹ</u> , (<u>dělatʹ</u>)
Dan. <u>forme</u> , <u>danne</u>	Skt. (<u>mā-</u> , <u>saṃskṛ-</u>)
Sw. <u>forma</u> , <u>dana</u>	Av. (<u>mā-</u>)

For the process of forming articles from clay or other plastic material by molding with the hands only a few of the IE languages show distinctive technical terms, and even these came to be used also in a more general sense 'form, fashion, make, etc.' There was an IE root, namely *dheigh-, of which the primary application was probably to just this process, together with the similar one of kneading dough, but such special use survived in only a small part of its derivatives. Some derivatives of a word for 'a mold' were used first for 'form in mold' and then by extension for molding with the hands. In the majority of cases the words commonly employed are those of general scope, meaning 'form, shape, make, etc.', and especially derivatives of Lat. formare 'shape, form'. From these it has been in part difficult to make a selection for the list.

1. IE *dheigh-, prob. used primarily for the molding of clay and the kneading of dough. Walde 1.833. Ernout-Meillet 347.

Here as 'mold', Lat. figere (with figulus 'potter'), Goth. digan, in kasa digana 'clay vessels', þemma digandin 'τῷ πλάσαντι', daigs 'lump of clay' (Rom. 9.21; but usually 'dough'); as 'knead' in the Gmc. word for 'dough', Goth. daigs, OE dæg, etc.; Skt. dih- 'smear'; words for 'wall', Skt. dehī-, Grk. τεῖχος, Osc. feihúss (acc. pl.).

2. Grk. πλάσσω, πλάττω 'mold, form (clay, wax, etc.)' also 'form by education, make, fabricate' (cf. also πλάστης 'a molder', πλάσμα 'molded figure'), from *πλαθίω (cf. πηλο-πλάθος 'worker in clay') prob. through the idea of flattening out the clay in the process of molding, from an extension of IE *pele-, *plā- in Lat. plānus 'flat, level', palma 'palm of the hand', OE feld 'field, plain', etc. Walde 2.63.

3. Lat. figere, above 1.

Derivatives of Lat. formāre 'shape, form' (from forma 'shape, form', of unknown etym.; Walde 2160) or new verbs formed from the noun borrowed from Lat. forma, occurring in most of the modern European languages, may be used to cover the notion of molding clay, and in many languages are the most usual expressions for this. Cf. Fr. former (OFr. fourmer > ME fourme, NE form), Sp. formar, Rum. forma, NIr. foirmighim, W. ffurfio, Dan. forme, Sw. forma, Du. vormen, MHG, NHG formen; also, although prob. less common, Lith. formuoti, Lett. formēt, Boh. formovati, Pol. formować, Russ. formovat'.

Lat. modulus 'a measure' yields words for 'a mold', as OFr. modle (Fr. moule), whence ME, NE mo(u)ld, and from this the verb, orig. 'shape in a mold' (as Fr. mouler), then extended to molding with the hands (clay, etc. or dough); also, through

*modellus, words for 'model', whence again verbs as It. modellare, Fr. modeler, Sp. modelar, Rum. modelă, NE model, which may also be used for molding clay.

It. plasmare (Sp. plasmar), deriv. of plasma from Grk. πλάσμα 'figure' (πλάσσω, above, 2).

4. Ir. dolbaim 'form, fashion artfully': Lat. dolāre 'hew' (5.3).

Ir. cummaim, Nir. cumsaim 'form, shape, make', derivs. of Ir. cumma 'a shaping', verbal abstract of combenim, cpd. of benim 'strike, hew': ChSl. biti 'strike', etc. Pedersen 2.461.

W. llunio, deriv. of llun 'form, shape, figure', of unknown etymology.

NFr. foirmighim, W. ffurfio, above, 2.

Br. soza 'form, fashion, arrange, prepare', deriv. of soz 'fashion, manner', from *naoz: W. naws 'nature, temperament', Nir. nos 'custom, manner'. Henry 14, 211.

5. Goth. (ga)digan, above, 1.

ON mynda 'shape, form', deriv. of mynd 'shape, form, image', cf. unknown etymology.

Dan. danne, Sw. dana 'form, form by training, etc.' (cf. NHG bilden, below), deriv. of adj. dan (seen in Dan. saadan, hvordan, etc.), from MIG dān, pple. of dōn 'do, make': OE dōn, OHG tuon, etc. Falk-Torp 136.

OE (ge)hiwian 'form, fashion, shape' also 'simulate, pretend', ME hewe, derivs. of OE hīw (hēow) 'shape, form, appearance', ON hý 'down', Sw. hy 'complexion'; further connections uncertain. Walde 1.360.

NE mold, model, above, 3.

OHG scaf(f)ōn, MHG schaffen 'form, shape, arrange', derivs. of OHG scaf 'form, arrangement': ON skap 'form, condition', Goth. gaskapjan, ON skapa, OHG sceffan 'create, form'. Walde 2.562. Weigand 2.667.

NHG bilden 'form, fashion', OHG bilidōn 'represent, form after a model', derivs. of OHG biladi, NHG bild 'image, picture': OHG billih, NHG billig 'fitting, right', from an orig. idea of 'like, fitting'. Walde 2.185. Falk-Torp 73f.

6. Lith. daryti 'do, make, produce' also used in sense of 'make, form something of clay'.

Lett. (iz)taisīt 'make, arrange, accomplish' also applied to molding something of clay.

7. SCr. tvoriti 'make, produce, form', Boh. tvařiti 'make, form, shape' also applied to clay-work.

Pol. ulepić (lepić 'stick, glue'), Russ. lěpit' 'stick together' also reg. words for 'form, model in clay' (cf. Russ. lěpšik 'modeller').

Russ. dělat 'do, make' also from clay.

8. Skt. mā- 'measure, mete out' hence also 'prepare, arrange, fashion, form' (cf. nirmā- 'construct, build', 4.7), Av. mā- 'measure, make, form'.

Skt. saṃakṛ- 'put together, compose, etc.', cpd. of saṃ(s)- 'together' and kṛ- 'do, make'.

23. Clay.

Grk. <u>πηλός, ἄργιλος</u>	Br. <u>pri</u>	MHG <u>dāhe, leim</u>
NG <u>ἄργιλλος, λάσπη</u>	Goth. <u>pāho</u>	NHG <u>ton, lehm</u>
Lat. <u>argilla, crēta</u>	ON <u>leir</u>	Lith. <u>molis</u>
It. <u>argilla, creta</u>	Dan. <u>ler</u>	Lett. <u>māls</u>
Fr. <u>argile, glaise</u>	Sw. <u>lera</u>	ChSl. (<u>glina</u>)
Sp. <u>arcilla, barro</u>	OE <u>clāæg, lām</u>	SCr. <u>glina, ilovača</u>
Rum. <u>argilă, lut</u>	ME <u>elsi</u>	Beh. <u>hlina, jil</u>
Ir. <u>erē</u>	NE <u>clay</u>	Pol. <u>glina, glinke</u>
NIr. <u>erē</u>	Bu. <u>klei, leem</u>	Russ. <u>glina</u>
W. <u>elsi, pridd</u>	OHG <u>dāha, leim</u>	Skt. <u>mṛd-, mṛttikā-</u>

Words for the potter's 'clay' are from notions of color ('gray, white' or 'dark'), consistency ('sticky, thick'), 'mixture', 'mud, filth'. Many of the common words for 'earth', though not included in the list, are also used for 'earth' as potter's material, as in Lat. Samia terra, It. terra cotta, NHG töpfererde, NE potter's earth, etc., cf. also NE earthenware, Du. aardewerk 'pottery', etc.

1. Grk. πηλός, Dor. πᾶλός (*παλσος ?), prob. : πολιός 'gray', Skt. palita- 'gray', Lat. pallēre 'be pale, sal-low', etc. Walde 2.53.

Grk. κέραμος, sometimes 'potter's clay' but mostly the product, 'pottery, earthen vessel, tile', also κεραμῖς 'tile', γῆ κεραμῖς 'potter's earth', κεραμεύς 'potter', prob. through the idea of mixing and molding the clay : κεράννυμι 'mix (together)', Skt. gri- 'mix, mingle', etc. (better than : Lat. cremare 'burn', etc., the root of which is otherwise unknown in Grk.). Walde 1.419.

Grk. ἄργιλος, ἄργιλλος (of infrequent occurrence, but NG, and source of Lat. argilla) : ἄργός, ἄργῆς 'bright, white', ἄργυρος 'silver', Skt. arjuna- 'white, bright', Lat. argentum 'silver', etc. Walde 1.82.

NG λάσπη 'mud, dirt' also 'clay' and 'mortar', of unknown origin. G.Meyer, Alb. Stud. 4.77. Cf. Koreses 4.283.

2. Lat. argilla (> It. argilla, Fr. argile, Sp. arcilla, Rum. argilă), from Grk. ἄργιλλος (above, 1).

Lat. crēta 'chalk, white earth or clay' (> It. creta), also spec. crēta figlina 'potter's clay', of uncertain etymology; perh. through terra crēta 'sifted earth' from cernere 'sift, separate' (cf. ChSl. měľŭ 'lime', Russ. měl 'chalk' : ChSl. mlěti 'grind', etc.; also Skt. mṛd-, below, 7), or crēta may be cognate with Ir. crē, etc. (below, 3). Walde, LEW 290f.

Fr. glaise, also terre glaise 'potter's clay', from Gall., cf. glisomarga 'a kind of marl' (Pliny). Meyer-Lübke 3788. Gam-milscheg 471.

Sp. barro 'clay, mud' (It. barro, a special kind of clay). origin? Meyer-Lübke 965. Wartburg 265.

Rum. lut 'potter's clay', from Lat. lutum 'mud, loam, clay' : polluere 'soil, defile', lustrum 'slough, puddle', Grk. λομα 'filth', λούροον 'defilement, gore', Ir. loth 'filth', etc. Walde 2.406.

3. Ir. orē (gen. criad) 'clay', W. pridd 'earth, clay', priddgist 'potter's clay' (cf. cist 'chest, box' hence prob. also 'container, vessel, pot'), Br. pri 'clay', perh. : Lat. crēta (above, 2). Pedersen 1.68.

W. clai, from ME clai (below, 4). Parry-Williams 190.

4. Goth. bāho, OHG dāha, MHG dāhe, tāhe, NHG ton : OE bōhe 'clay' (rare), ON bā 'loam', ON bētr, NHG dicth 'dense, compact', Lith. tankus 'frequent, thick', Skt. tañe- 'contract'. Walde 1.725.

ON leir, Dan. ler, Sw. lera 'clay, potter's clay' (cf. Dan. lervare, Sw. lerkärl 'pottery'), with diff. suffix OE lām (cf. lāmīna 'pottery'), Du. leem, OHG, MHG leim, NHG lehm (IG form) 'mud, earth, clay' : Lat. limus 'slime, mud', OPruss. layso 'clay', Grk. ἀλίω 'smear' (Hesych.), Lat. linere 'besmear', etc. Walde 2.389. Falk-Torp 635.

OE clāæg, ME clai, NE clay, Du. klei : SCR. glinā, etc. (below, 6), Grk. γλία, γλίγη, Lat. glūs 'glue', Ir. glenim, OHG klenan, klebēn 'stick, adhere', etc. Walde 1.619.

5. Lith. molis, Lett. māls, prob. : Lith. melynās 'blue', Lett. melns, Grk. μέλας 'black', Skt. malina- 'dirty, dark', etc. Walde 2.294. Berneker 2.12.

6. Russ. ChSl. glinā (cf. glinīnī 'of clay', Supr.), SCR., Russ. glinā, Boh. hlina, Pol. glinā, glinka : OE clāæg, etc. (above, 4). Berneker 1.304.

SCR. ilovađa, Boh. jil 'mud, clay' : ChSl. (late) ilŭ id., Lett. ils 'pitch-dark', Grk. ἰλύς 'mud, slime'. Walde 1.163. Berneker 1.424.

7. Skt. mṛd-, mṛttikā- 'clay, loam, earth' (cf. mṛnmaya-

'pottery', *epd.* with mā-, 22.8) : Goth. mulda, OE mold 'dust, earth', from dental extensions of IE *mel- in Lat. molere, Ir. melim, Goth. malan, ChSl. mlěti 'grind'. Walde 2.288.

24. Plait.

Grk. <u>πλέκω</u>	Br. <u>plañsons</u>	MHG <u>vlechten</u>
EG <u>πλέκω</u> , (<u>πλέγω</u>)	Goth. <u>uswindan</u>	NHG <u>flechten</u>
Lat. <u>plectere</u> , <u>nectere</u>	ON <u>flētta</u>	Lith. <u>pinti</u>
It. <u>intrecciare</u>	Dan. <u>flette</u>	Lett. <u>pīt</u> , <u>režģit</u>
Fr. <u>tresser</u>	Sw. <u>fläta</u>	ChSl. (sū) <u>plesti</u>
Sp. <u>trenzar</u>	OE <u>bregdan</u> , <u>flehtan</u>	SCr. <u>plesti</u>
Rum. <u>împleti</u>	ME <u>breide</u>	Boh. <u>plešti</u>
Ir. (<u>figim</u>)	NE <u>pleit</u> , <u>braid</u>	Pol. <u>pleść</u>
NIr. <u>dualaím</u>	Du. <u>vlechten</u>	Russ. (s) <u>plest'</u>
W. <u>plethu</u>	OHG <u>flehtan</u>	Skt. (u-)

Construction of dwellings, enclosures, etc. and manufacture of various articles by plaiting or braiding together willow twigs, reeds, rushes, etc. was equally as important in earlier times as the crafts already discussed and was probably earlier than any of them. Evidence for this is seen in the wide distribution of the IE root *plek- and in the history of Fr. bâtir (4.2), Russ. plotnik (3.6), also Fr. maçon (14.2). Moreover, weaving is only a specialized refinement of plaiting. But we find no definite technical terminology in connection with this craft (e.g. the expression for the worker would be merely an artificial derivative of the verb) since it does not call for any particular skill, nor the implements, workshop, etc. involved in the other crafts, but might be carried on by anyone in each separate household. Schrader 1.327, 2.46, 473. Blümner, *Gewerbe und Künste* 1.288ff. Wartburg 278. Hoops 2.63f.

The words for 'plait, braid' not derived from the IE root are derivatives of nouns for 'a tress, braid' or come from notions of 'folding, stretching, twisting, winding'. NE braid presents an unusual and interesting development. In some cases the regular word for 'weave' covers the idea of 'plait', and may also be so used in all the languages, often as the more common expression, when the object, e.g. basket, mat, etc. or the material, reeds, twigs, etc. is specified.

1. IE *plek- 'entwine, plait' (prob. an extension of *pel- 'fold' in Grk. διπλόος 'double', Goth. falpan 'fold', etc.). Walde 2.97.

Grk. πλέκω ; Lat. plectere (> W. plethu), ON flétta, etc., gen. Gmc.; also (or from a parallel extension *plet- of *pel-) ChSl. plesti (pletę), etc., gen. Slavic (whence Rum. impleti).

2. Lat. nectere 'bind, fasten, entwine, plait', of uncertain origin, perh., with pres. formation after plectere : nōdus 'knot', Ir. nascim 'bind', ON nesta 'fasten', etc., from IE *ned(h)-. Walde 2.328. Ernout-Meillet 630.

It. intrecciare, Fr. tresser, Sp. trenzar, prob. derivs. of It. treccia, Fr. tresse, Sp. trenza 'tress, braid', from a vulg. Lat. *trichea, perh. from Grk. τρίχια 'three-fold'. Meyer-Lübke 8893. But cf. Ulrich ZfrPh. 11.556. Gamillscheg 863.

3. Ir. figim 'weave, plait', from IE *(a)weg- 'weave', prob. an extension of *aw- (below, 7). Walde 1.247.

Nir. duálaim 'fold, braid', deriv. of Ir. dūal 'fold, fringe, lock of hair' (*doklo-) : Goth. tagl 'hair', OE taegl 'tail', Skt. daṣā- 'fringe, border', etc. Walde 1.785.

Br. plañsona, deriv. of plañson 'braid (of hair)', from Fr. plançon (deriv. of Lat. planta) 'young plant, shoot'; the mg. 'braid' from that of 'plant, shoot' through similarity of appearance. Henry 224.

4. Goth. uswindan 'plait' (cf. biwindan 'wrap'), opd. of *windan : OE windan 'wind, plait', ON vinda, OHG wintan 'wind', from IE *wendh-, prob. nasalized form of *wedh- in Goth. gawidan 'tie up', OHG wetan 'bind', which may be an extension of *aw- (below, 7). Walde 1.261.

OE bregdan, usu. 'make a quick movement, draw a sword', hence, from the motions in the process (cf. the throwing of the shuttle in weaving) also 'plait, braid', ME breide, NE braid : ON bregða 'move quickly, draw a sword, etc.', OS bregdan 'plait', OHG brettan 'jerk, weave', these further : ON brjǫ 'sparkle, shine', braga 'flame, burn', Grk. φωκόν·λευκόν (Hesych.), Skt. bhrāq- (gram.) 'flare, gleam'. For the transfer from 'shine' to 'make a quick movement' cf. NE flash 'a sudden bright light, a quick movement', Icel. flasa 'rush', Sw. (dial.) flasa 'burn violently'. Walde 2.169.

NE pleit 'fold, braid', deriv. of plait 'a fold, crease', from OFr. pleit, Lat. plicium : plicāre 'fold', plectere (above, 1). NED s.v.

5. Lith pinti, Lett. pīt : Goth., OE spinnan 'spin', ChSl. peŕi 'stretch', from IE *spen- 'stretch, draw' and hence from the stretching involved in twisting together the fibres, etc. 'spin, plait'. Walde 2.661.

Lett. režģit : Lith. regsti 'knit, plait', Skt. rajju-, Lat. restis 'cord, rope', OE resc, rysc 'rush'. Walde 2.374.

6. Skt. u- (vayati, ūta-) 'weave, plait', from IE *aw- 'weave'. Walde 1.16, cf. 1.223. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* 1.94.

25. Basket.

Grk. <u>κόφινος</u> , <u>ἄρριχος</u> , <u>κάλα-</u> <u>θος</u> , <u>κάνεον</u>	OE <u>tānenl</u> , windel, wilige ME <u>windle</u> , basket NE <u>basket</u>
NG <u>καλάθι</u> , <u>κοφίνι</u>	
Lat. <u>corbis</u> , <u>quālum</u> , <u>fiscus</u>	Du. <u>korf</u> , <u>mand</u>
It. <u>cesta</u> , <u>canestra</u> , <u>paniere</u>	OHG <u>meinna</u> , <u>corb</u> , <u>cratto</u>
Fr. <u>panier</u> , <u>corbeille</u>	MHG <u>corp</u> , <u>krebe</u> , <u>krezze</u>
Sp. <u>cesta</u> , <u>canasta</u>	NHG <u>korb</u>
Rum. <u>coș</u> , <u>paner</u>	Lith. <u>kurbas</u> , <u>gurbas</u>
Ir. <u>clisib</u>	Lett. <u>kurvis</u> , <u>gruczs</u>
Nir. <u>clisabh</u>	ChSl. <u>košī</u> , <u>krabiīji</u>
W. <u>basged</u> , <u>cawell</u>	SCr. <u>koš</u> , <u>kotarica</u> , (<u>korpa</u>)
Br. <u>paner</u> , <u>kavell</u>	Boh. <u>koš</u> , <u>košik</u>
Goth. <u>tainjo</u> , <u>snorjo</u>	Pol. <u>kosz</u>
ON <u>laupr</u> , <u>teina</u> , <u>karfa</u>	Russ. <u>korzina</u> , <u>kuzov</u> , <u>korov</u>
Dan. <u>korv</u>	Skt. <u>pita(ka)-</u> , <u>peṭa(ka)-</u>
Sw. <u>korg</u>	

Expressions for 'wicker-work, plaited articles' in general, are usually independent, often artificial, formations in the individual languages, being either derivatives of the word for 'plait' as Grk. πλέγμα, Lat. vitalia (cf. viēre 'bind, plait'), NHG geflecht, Lith. pintinė, Lett. režģis, etc., or compound expressions such as It. lavoro intrecciato (lit. 'plait-ed work'), Fr. ouvrage d'osier (lit. 'willow-work'), NE wickerwork (cf. wicker 'pliant branch, twig', from Scand.), basketwork, NHG flechtwerk, etc. Although many words for 'basket', 'hurdle', etc. point to an earlier more application, this general meaning is preserved in only one etymological group of any importance, namely that represented by Grk. κυρτία (rare) 'wicker-work', Lat. orātēs (pl., sg. oratis, rare), OHG hurt, OE hyrde 'wicker-work, hurdle, etc.', Skt. kata- (*karta-) 'plaited work, mat' : ON hurð, Goth. haurds 'door (of wicker-work)', Grk. κάρταλος 'basket', from IE *ger(ā)t- 'turn, twist together' (extension of *(s)ger- 'turn, bend'), cf. Skt. kṛt- 'spin', cṛt- 'bind (together)'. Walde 1.421.

'Basket' is here chosen as a representative product of the process of plaiting since it is an article of common use in both the ancient and modern periods. The manufacture of other products, such as hurdles, woven shields, plaited doors, walls,

etc., is confined to certain regions or belongs to the earlier period only. For the idea of 'basket' or 'container' woven of reeds, etc. the ancient languages especially present a very extensive terminology, of which only the more important are discussed here. Most of the words come from an original idea of 'plaited, twisted work, wicker-work' or are derivatives of words for 'reed, willow branch, etc.'. Several seem to be of non-IE origin. Schrader 1.628f.

1. Grk. κόφινος, EG κοφίνι, of uncertain origin; perh. a non-IE word, but may also be compared with Lith. kibiras 'bucket' : kabėti 'hang' (intr.), kabinti 'hang, suspend'. Walde 2.540, with reff.

Grk. ᾄριχος (Ion. ᾄσιχος), of uncertain origin, but possibly to be connected with Lett. režģis 'wicker-work' : režģit 'plait' (24.5). Walde 2.374.

Grk. κάλαθος, EG καλάθι, of uncertain origin; connection with κλώθω 'spin' through an idea of 'twist together, plait' is possible, cf. semantic development of Lith. pinti 'plait' (24.5). Walde 1.464.

Grk. κάνιστον (also rare κάναστρον) > Lat. canistrum > Grk. κάνιστρον, deriv. of κάννα 'reed, etc.'. Walde, LEW 154.

2. Lat. corbis, prob. : Ir. corb 'wagon' (orig. 'wagon-body of wicker-work'), from IE *(s)qerbh- 'bend, twist' (an extension of *(s)qer- 'turn') in Russ. korobit' 'bend', ON herpask 'contract', Grk. κάρφω 'wrinkle, dry up'. From a related form, *greib-, come ON hrip, OHG ref 'carrying basket', ME rip 'fish-basket', Lett. kribas 'plaited bottom of a sled'. Walde 2.588. Walde, LEW 272. On the possibility of non-IE origin, see Ernout-Meillet 212, with ref.

Lat. quālum (*quaslon, cf. quasillus 'small basket') : ChSl. košŭ, etc. (below, 6), from an orig. idea of 'plaited work' seen also in the derivatives ChSl. (late) košara 'hurdle, sheep enclosure', SCr. košara 'stall of wicker-work', etc.; further connections for the group uncertain. Walde 1.507. Berneker 1.586f.

Lat. fiscus 'basket' esp. 'money-basket' hence 'public treasury', fiscina '(small) basket', perh. : Grk. πίθος 'wine-vessel', Lat. fidēlia 'earthen jar, pot', from an orig. idea of 'woven basket covered with clay'. Walde 2.185.

It., Sp. cesta, from Lat. cista 'wooden box, woven basket', from Grk. κίστη 'basket, hamper', prob. : Ir. ciss, cess id., cf. cisse 'braided, twisted'. Walde 1.452. Walde, LEW 223.

It. canestra, from Lat. canistrum 'basket', from Grk. κάναστρον (> Sp. canasta), above, 1. Walde, LEW 154. Meyer-

Lübke 1594. Somewhat otherwise Ernout-Meillet 139.

It. paniere, Fr. panier, Rum. paner, from Lat. pānārium 'bread-basket', deriv. of pānis 'bread'.

Fr. corbeille, from late Lat. corbicula 'small basket' : corbis (above).

Rum. coș, from Slavic, ChSl. košī, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. cliab, NIr. cliabh, perh. orig. 'basket-shield' : ON hlif 'shield', hlifa 'protect'. Pedersen 1.116.

W. basged, from NE basket (below, 4).

W. cawell, Br. kavell 'basket, cradle', from a late Lat. cavellum : cavea 'cage, hive, enclosure of wicker-work', this prob. not from cavus 'hollow', but perh. : OHG hag, OE haga 'enclosure', OE heog 'hedge', etc., all from a common notion of 'lattice-work, wicker-work'. Loth, Mots lat. 146. Walde 1.337. (Otherwise Walde, LEW 188). Ernout-Meillet 159.

Br. paner, from Fr. panier (above, 2).

4. Goth. tainjo, OE tānel, OHG zeinna 'basket', ON teina 'fish-basket', derivs. of Goth. tains, OE tān, OHG zein, ON teinn 'branch, reed, twig'. Falk-Torp 1252. Walde 1.776.

Goth. snorjo : OE snēr 'string of a musical instrument', ON snoeri 'braided rope', OHG snuor 'cord', root connection disputed. Walde 2.750. Falk-Torp 1098.

ON laupr 'basket, bucket', OE lēap 'basket, certain measure' : OHG louft 'bark, bast', Goth. laufs, OE lēaf, OHG loub 'leaf'. Falk-Torp 678. Walde 2.418.

Dan. korv, Sw. korg, Du. korf, OHG corb, chorp, MHG korp, NHG korb, from Lat. corbis (above, 2). Walde 1.595. Walde, LEW 273. Otherwise Falk-Torp 596.

ON (late) karfa, MHG krebe : OHG krippa, OE cribb 'crib, manger', MLG kerve 'fish-basket, net', ON kjarf 'bundle', through the idea of 'something twisted together' from a labial extension of IE * ger- 'turn, twist' (cf. 6.5); OHG cratto, krezzo, MHG krezze : OE crast 'wagon, wagon-basket', OHG kranz 'wreath', OE oradol 'cradle', from dental extensions of the same root. Walde 1.594f.

OE windel, ME windle : OE windan 'wind, plait' (24.4).

OE wilige, prob. deriv. of welig 'willow', at any rate from the same root, that of wil(w)ien 'roll, twist together, join', Goth. -walwjān, Lat. volvere 'roll', etc.

ME, NE basket, of unknown origin. NED s.v.

Du., OE mand, of unknown origin. Cf. Franck 411.

5. Lith. kurbas, gurbas 'basket' also other articles of wicker-work, from NHG korb; Lett. kurvis, from LG korf, cf. Du. korf (above, 4). Berneker 1.568.

Lett. gruoze : griezt, gruozt 'turn, twist' (6.5).

6. ChSl. košŭ, SCR. koš, Boh. koš(1), Pol. kosz (Russ. koš 'fish-basket', košel 'small basket, bag, wallet') : Lat. quālum (above,2).

ChSl. krabiŭji, Russ. korov, from Lat. corbis (above,2) through Germ.; SCR. korpa, from MHG korb (above,4). Berneker 1.568.

SCR. kotarica : Bulg. kotara 'hurdle', Russ. koty (pl.) 'fish-weir', etc., root connection uncertain. Walde 1.338. Berneker 1.588f.

Russ. korzina, possibly from Sw. (dial.) kars(e) 'basket' : ON kass id., Grk. γέρρον 'wicker shield, screen, etc.', these perh. from the root of MHG kerren, OE cierran 'turn'. Berneker 1.578. Walde 1.609.

Russ. kuzov : Pol. kożub, każub, Slov. kozol 'a sort of basket', etc., prob. a non-IE loanword. Berneker 1.596

7. Skt. piṭa(ka)-, peṭa(ka)- 'basket, container, etc.', of unknown etymology. Cf. Uhlenbeck 175.

26. Sculptor.

Grk. ἀγαλματοποιός	OE (grafers)
NG γλύπτης	ME (graver), kerver
Lat. sculptor, (sculptor)	NE sculptor
It. scultore	Du. beeldhouwer
Fr. sculpteur	OHG (grabari)
Sp. esculptor	MHG grabare
Rum. sculptor	NHG bildhsuer
Ir. (rindaige)	Lith. skulptorius
NIr. snoidheadoir	Lett. tēlnieks
W. cerflunydd	SCR. kīpar, vajar
Br. skulter	Boh. sochař, řesbař
ON (graffjur)	Russ. vajatel', (skulptor)
Dan. billedhugger	Pol. rzeźbiarz
Sw. bildhuggare	

Words for 'sculptor' are derivatives of those for 'carve' (27) or of those for 'statue' (28).

Grk. ἀγαλματοποιός, also ἀνδριαντοποιός, ep̄ds. of ἀγαλμα, -ατος, ἀνδριάς, -άντος 'statue, etc.' (28.1) and -ποιός : ποιέω 'do, make'.

NG γλύπτης (rare in class. Grk.) : γλύφω 'carve' (27.1)

2. Lat. sculptor, later sculptor (> It. scultore, Fr. sculpteur, Sp. esculptor, Rum. sculptor) : scalpere, sculpere

'carve' (27.2).

3. Ir. rindaige 'engraver' (Anc. Laws, Gloss) : rindaim 'engrave, carve' (27.3). Pedersen 2.603.

NIr. snoidheadoir : snoidhim 'carve, hew' (5.4).

W. cerflunydd, deriv. of cerflun 'piece of sculpture, statue' (28.3).

Br. skulter : skulta 'carve' (27.3).

4. Dan. billedhugger, Sw. bildhuggare, Du. beeldhouwer, NHG bildhauer, opds. of Dan. billede, etc. 'picture, image' and Dan. hugger, etc. : hugge NHG hauen, etc. 'hew' (5.5), cf. Dan. udhugge, NHG aushauen, etc. 'carve' (27.4).

ON graffjar, OE grafere, græfere, ME graver, OHG grabari, MHG grabære, prop. 'engraver' : ON grafa, OE grafan, etc. 'dig, engrave' (27.4).

ME kerver 'carver, sculptor' : ME kerve, carve, OE ceorfan 'cut, carve' (27.4).

NE sculptor, from Lat. sculptor (above, 2).

5. Lith. skulptorius, from Lat. sculptor (above, 2).

Lett. tēlnieks, deriv. of tēluot 'carve' (27.5).

6. SCR. kipar, deriv. of kip 'statue' (28.6).

SCR. vajar, Russ. vajatel', derivs. of SCR. vajati, Russ. vajať 'carve' (27.6).

Boh. sochař, deriv. of socha 'statue, etc.' (28.6)

Boh. řesbař, Pol. rzeźbiarz : Boh. řezati, Pol. rzezać (cf. rzeźbić) 'cut, chip, carve, etc.'.

Russ. sculptor, from Lat. sculptor (above, 2).

27. Carve.

Grk. γλύφω

NG γλύφω

Lat. sculpere, (sculpere)

It. sculpire

Fr. sculpter, tailler

Sp. esculpir

Rum. sculpta

Ir. (rindaim)

NIr. snoidhim, (rionnuighim)

W. cerfio

Br. skulta, bena

ON (skera, grafa)

Dan. udhugge

Sw. uthugga

OE (ceorfan, grafan)

ME kerve, grave

NE carve

Du. uithouwen

OHG (graben)

MHG ergraben

NHG aushauen, ausmeisseln

Lith. iškalti

Lett. tēluot

ChSl. (vajati)

SCR. vajati

Boh. vytesati

Pol. wyciosać

Russ. vajať

Words for 'carve', as applied to the sculptor's work in stone (and usually also to the carving of wood) are mostly such as are also used with wider scope for 'cut' or, 'hew' or are cognate with words which in other languages are non-technical words for 'cut, scrape, scratch, split, etc.' A few are derivatives of words for 'chisel' or for 'statue', hence 'carve' through 'use the chisel' or 'make a statue'. Some of the forms listed for the older Gmc. languages are not certainly quotable in the technical sense.

1. Grk. γλύφω 'cut out, carve' in wood, stone, metals (cf. γλύπτῃς 'sculptor', γλύφανος 'knife, chisel', γλυφῆ 'a carving') : Lat. glūbere 'peel', ON kljūfa, OE clēofan 'split', etc., from IE *gleubh-. Walde 1.661.

2. Lat. scalpere 'scratch, scrape', and also the proper classical form for 'carve' in technical sense, and only in late times replaced in this sense by sculpere, from the cpds., thus resulting in a late differentiation in use from scalpere (whence confusion in the MSS and introduction of sculpere, sculptor, sculptura in our texts in place of scalpere, sculptor, sculptura, while scalprum 'knife, chisel', dim. scalpellum remain; cf. Ernout-Meillet 860) : Grk. σκάλοψ 'mole' (orig. 'digger'), Lith. sklepti 'cut, hew smooth', from IE *sgel(e)p-, an extension of *(s)gel- 'cut' in Grk. σκάλλω 'scrape, hoe', Nlr. sgoiltim, Lith. skelti 'split', ON skilja 'separate, divide', etc. Walde 2.595. Ernout-Meillet 860.

It. sculpire, Sp. esculpir, from vulg. Lat. *sculpire : Lat. sculpere (above); Fr. sculpter, Rum. sculpta, back formations to Fr. sculpteur, Rum. sculptor 'sculptor' (26.2).

Fr. tailler 'hew' (5.3) also used technically for 'carve'.

3. Ir. rindsaim 'prick, cut, carve, engrave' (Nlr. rion-nuighim 'carve, engrave', applied to the work of a sculptor?), deriv. of rind 'point', of uncertain origin. Pedersen 1.37, 2.603f. Cf. Walde 1.139.

Nlr. snoidhim 'hew, carve', see 5.4.

W. cerfio, from ME kerve, NE carve (below, 4). Parry-Williams 115.

Br. skulta, from Fr. sculpter (above, 2).

4. ON skera, skers ūt 'cut, cut out' hence used for cutting a figure out of wood, stone, etc.

Dan. udhugge, Sw. uthugga, Du. uithouwen, NHG sushauen, lit. 'hew out', opds. of Dan. hugge, etc. 'hew' (5.5).

OE ceorfan 'cut, hew, engrave', ME kerve, carve, NE carve, prop. 'cut, cut up, cut through' hence spec. and now usu. 'cut out of wood, stone, etc.' : OHG kerban 'cut, notch', Grk. γράφω

'scratch, write, paint' (29.1) from IE *gerbh- 'scratch, etc.' Walde 1.606f.

ON grafa 'dig, bury, engrave', OE grafan 'dig, dig out, engrave', ME grave 'engrave, carve' (NE engrave after Fr. engraver, this from Gmc.), OHG graban 'dig, engrave', MHG graben id., er-graben 'engrave, out out' : Goth graban 'dig', Lett. grebt 'scrape, hollow out', ChSl. pogreti 'bury', etc., from IE *ghrebh- 'scratch, scrape, dig'. Walde 1.653.

NHG ausmeisseln, lit. 'chisel out', deriv. of meissel 'chisel'.

5. Lith. iškalti 'beat out, chisel out, carve', cpd. of kalti 'hammer, forge, (chisel?)' (18.5).

Lett. (iz)tēluot 'represent' hence spec. 'represent by carving in wood, stone, etc.', deriv. of tēls 'form, statue' (28.5), cf. tēlnieks 'sculptor' (26.5).

6. Late ChSl., SCr. vajati, Russ. vajati 'carve' esp. in stone, etym.?

Boh. vytesati, Pol wyciosać, lit. 'hew out', cpds. of Boh. tesati, Pol. ciosać 'hew' (5.1).

28. Statue.

Grk. <u>ἄγαλμα, ἀνδριάς</u>	ME <u>licness, statue</u>
NG <u>ἄγαλμα, ἀνδριάς</u>	NE <u>statue</u>
Lat. <u>status, (signum)</u>	Du. <u>standbeeld</u>
It. <u>statua</u>	OHG <u>manlîcho, sül</u>
Fr. <u>statue</u>	MHG <u>sül, süel</u>
Sp. <u>estatua</u>	NHG <u>statue, bildsäule</u>
Rum. <u>statue</u>	Lith. <u>stovyla</u>
Ir. (delb)	Lett. <u>statuja, tēls</u>
Nir. <u>dealbh, lomaigh</u>	ChSl. <u>tělo</u>
W. <u>delw, cerflun</u>	SCr. <u>kip</u>
Br. <u>skeudenn</u>	Goh. <u>socha</u>
Goth. (manleika)	Pol. <u>statua, posąg</u>
ON <u>manlikan, líkneski</u>	Russ. <u>statuja, izvajanie</u>
Dan. <u>statue, billedstøtte</u>	Skt. <u>pratimā-, mūrti-</u>
Sw. <u>staty, bildstod</u>	(OPers. <u>patikara-</u>)
OE <u>manlîca</u>	

Generic words for 'sculpture', either as the art or the product, are regularly parallel to those for 'sculptor' and need no further comment. Instead of these, 'statue' is chosen as the most characteristic product.

Words for 'statue' are only rarely connected with those

for 'sculptor' or 'carve'. Most of them come by specialization from 'ornament', 'what is set up', 'pillar, column', 'form, figure', etc.

1. Grk. ἄγαλμα, orig. an 'ornament', as in Homer, and sometimes used in inscriptions for any votive offering (e.g. a modest pottery slab, a bronze vase, etc.), but esp. for a divine 'statue', which became its established use : ἀγάλλω 'adorn' and 'glorify'. Boissacq 5.

Grk. ἀνδριάς, gen.-άντρος, orig. 'image of a man' and regularly applied to statues of men or women, only rarely to those of the gods, deriv. of ἀνής, gen. ἀνδρός 'man'.

2. Lat. statua, usually of man : statuere 'cause to stand, set up', from stāre 'stand' (cf. pple. status, and status, -ūs 'a standing, position, attitude'); statua appears as a general European loan-word in It. statua, Fr. statue, Sp. estatua, Rum. statue, Dan. statue, Sw. staty, ME, NE statue, NHG statue, Lett. statuja, Pol. statua, Russ. statuja.

Lat. signum 'mark, sign, token, military standard', hence also 'image, statue' (usu. of a god). Ernout-Meillet 898.

3. Ir. delb 'form, image', NIr. dealbh, W. delw 'form, image, statue' (also W. cerddelw 'carved image', cf. cerfio 'carve', 27.3) : Lat. dōlium, M Bulg. dīlī 'vase, jar', through an orig. idea of 'something artfully wrought' from the root of Ir. dolbaim 'form, mold' (22.4), Lat. dolāre 'hew' (5.3). Walde 1.810. Pedersen 1.64.

NIr. lomsaigh 'image, statue', from Lat. imāgo 'image, representation'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 146f.

W. cerflun 'piece of sculpture, carving, statue' : cerfio 'carve' (27.3).

Br. skeudenn 'image, statue', deriv. of skeud 'shadow' : Ir. soāth, Goth. skadus id., Grk. σκότος 'darkness'. Pedersen 1.76.

4. Goth. man(n)leika 'image', ON man(n)likan 'human image, idol', OE man(n)lica, OHG man(a)licko 'human image, statue', cpds. of Goth. (ga)leiks, ON (g)likr, OE (ge)līc, OHG (gi)līh 'like, alike, etc.', i.e. 'having the same form' (whence also ON líkneski, ME líoness 'likeness, image, statue') : Goth. leik, OE līc, etc. 'body'. Walde 2.398. Falk-Torp 642.

Dan. billedstøtte, Sw. bildstod, cpds. of Dan. billede 'image, picture', Sw. bild 'picture, representation, statue' and Dan. støtte, Sw. stod 'pillar'.

Du. standbeeld cpd. of stand : staen 'stand' and beeld 'image, picture'.

OHG sūl, MHG sūl, sūel 'post, pillar' hence also 'statue', NHG bildsäule 'statue', (cf. bild 'image, picture' : ON sūl, sūla

OE sȳl, Goth. sauls 'pillar, column'. Falk-Torp 1233. Walde 2.503.

5. Lith. stovyla : stovėti 'stand'.

Lett. tēls 'form, image, statue', prob. from ORuss. tělo 'image, idol, statue' : ChSl. tělo (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 4.171.

6. ChSl. tělo 'body, form' hence later 'image, statue', prob. through the idea of 'surface, form' : ChSl. tĭlo 'ground', Skt. tala- 'surface', etc. Walde 1.740.

SCr. kip 'form, image, statue', from Hung. kép 'appearance, form, picture, image'. Berneker 1.504.

Boh. socha 'handle, pole, pillar' hence also 'statue' : ChSl. (late) socha 'club, cudgel' and prob. Skt. pañku- 'stake, peg, nail', etc. (10.7). Walde 1.335.

Pol. posąg 'statue', orig. 'wooden pillar' from sąg 'cord of wood' : sążeń, ChSl. (late) sęžinĭ 'fathom', i.e. 'the distance to which the arms can be stretched', cf. ChSl. (late) segnati 'stretch out (the arm)', Pol. siegać 'reach, stretch'. Brückner 483. Walde 2.482.

Russ. izvajanie 'piece of sculpture, statue' : (iz)vajat 'carve' (27.7).

7. Skt. pratimā- 'image, picture, statue' : pratimā- 'imitate, copy', opd. of prati 'toward, against, in opposition to' and mā- 'measure, mete out, fashion, make' (22.8).

Skt. mūrti- 'body, form, image, statue' : mūrch- 'become solid, congeal, take form', pple. mūrta- 'coagulated, formed'.

OPers. patikara-, used of the figures sculptured in relief (MPers. paikar 'face, form, portrait'), opd. of pati- 'over against' and kar- 'make', hence lit. 'something made in likeness'.

29. Paint (vb., 'paint a picture').

Grk. ζωγραφείω

NG ζωγραφίζω

Lat. pingere, depingere

It. dipingere

Fr. peindre

Sp. pintar

Rum. picta

Nlr. dreachtain

W. paentio

Br. penta

ON fā, skrifa

Dan. måle

Sw. måla

OE metan, atiefren

ME peynthe, portreie

NE paint

Du. schilderen

OHG mālōn, mālēn

MHG malen

NHG malen

Lith. maliauoti

Lett. gleznuot

SCr. slikati, malati

Boh. malovati

Pol. malować

Russ. pisat

Skt. likh-

The verbs for 'paint' (a picture) are in most languages distinct from those for 'paint' (a board, house, etc.). The latter are mostly derivatives of nouns for 'color'. The former, on the other hand, are only in small part based on a notion of color. Most of them are from notions like 'scratch, draw', 'adorn', 'mark, represent', and were used at first for any form of graphic delineation, then especially for 'paint' since the use of color was usual. The nouns for 'painting', either the act or the product, and for 'painter', are derived from, or in a few cases the source of, the verbs for 'paint, - in either case parallel forms and so virtually covered in the following.

1. Grk. γράφω (: OE ceorfan 'cut, carve', 27.4) 'scratch, mark', hence usually 'write', but also 'draw, depict', hence ζῶα γράφω 'depict live creatures', ζωγράφος 'painter', and, from the latter, the usual verbs ζωγραφέω, NG ζωγραφίζω

2. Lat. pingere 'adorn, embroider' and esp. 'paint' (> Fr. peindre, It. pingere, but mostly dipingere, from Lat. dē-pingere; vulg. Lat. *pinctare > Sp. pintar; Rum. picta, back-formation to pictor 'painter', this a literary loanword from Lat.) : Skt. piñj- 'paint' (gram.), piñga-, piñjara- 'reddish brown, tawny', ChSl. pěgŭ 'speckled, dappled', from IE *peig- beside *peik- in Grk. ποικίλος 'speckled, dappled, many-colored', Skt. piç- 'carve, fashion, adorn', ChSl. pŭsati 'write', OPers. piš- 'write', Lith. piešti 'sketch, draw', Goth. filu-faihs 'manifold' (πολυποικίλος), OE fāh, fāg, OHG fēh 'colored', etc. The primary meaning of these parallel roots is impossible to determine with any certainty, but it seems probable that the color notion, though wide-spread, is secondary. Walde 2.9ff. Ernout-Meillet 732ff.

3. Nir. dreachaim, deriv. of dreach, Ir. drech 'face, countenance, aspect' : W. drych 'appearance, aspect, mirror', from IE *derk- 'look, glance' in Skt. drç-, Grk. δέρκομαι 'look, see', etc. Walde 1.807.

W. paentio, also peintio, from ME peynthe, NE paint (below, 4).

Br. penta, from Fr. peindre, cf. 3 sg. and pple. peint (above, 2).

4. ON fā 'draw, paint' : OE fāgian 'grow dark, vary', OHG fēhjan 'color', derivs. of the adj. seen in Goth. filu-faihs 'manifold', OE fāh, OHG fēh 'colored', (above, 2).

ON skrifa 'write, paint', from Lat. scribere 'write'. Walde 2.586, Falk-Torp 1028.

OE mētan, deriv. of an OE *mōt : EFrisk. mōt 'mark, spot', ON mōt 'mark, stamp, manner', prob. the same word as ON mōt, OE

(ge)mōt 'a meeting'. Falk-Torp 726.

OE ā-tīefran (also ātaefran, ātīfran; cf. tīfrung 'painting'), etym.?

ME peynte, NE paint, from Fr. peindre; cf. 3 sg. and pppl. paint (above, 2).

Du. schilderen (cf. NHG schildern 'paint' only in figurative sense 'portray, describe'; but schilderei formerly 'a painting'), deriv. of schilder 'painter' orig. 'shield-maker, shield-painter', as MLG schilder, MHG schiltære, derivs. of the words for 'shield', OHG scilt, etc. Falk-Torp 994. Franck 587.

OHG mālōn, mālēn 'trace, draw, paint', MHG, MLG mālen (> Dan. male, Sw. mala), NHG malen : Goth. meljan 'write', OE mælan 'spot, soil', derivs. of Goth. mel, OE māl, OHG māl 'spot, mark, sign', these prob. from the root seen in Skt. malina- 'dirty, dark', Grk. μέλας, Lett. melns 'black', etc. But the immediate development in German is from 'make a mark' to 'draw', hence also 'paint', and has no direct connection with a color notion. Walde 2.293. Falk-Torp 691.

5. Lith. maliauoti (mol-), from Pol. malować (below, 6). Brückner, Slav. Frdw. 109.

Lett. gleznuot : Lith. gleznoti (dial.) 'paint', derivs. of Lett. gleznā, Lith. gležnus 'weak, tender, delicate', with development through 'do delicate work, adorn'.

6. SCr. slikati, deriv. of slika 'painting, picture' : lik 'form, appearance'. Berneker 1.719.

SCr. malsti (dial.?), Boh. malovati, Pol. malować, from NHG malen (above, 4). Berneker 2.11.

Russ. pisat' 'write, draw, paint' (hence živopis' 'painting', živopiseo 'painter', cpds. with živ 'alive'; cf. Grk. ζωγράφος, above, 1) : ChSl. pīsati 'write', etc. (above, 2).

7. Skt. likh-, earlier rikh-, 'scratch, write, draw, engrave, paint' (cf. lekha-, rekha-, 'mark, stroke, line, figure') : Grk. ἐρσίχω 'bruise, tear', W. rhwygo 'tear', Lith. riekti 'alice, out, etc.' Walde 2.34.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Alb. - Albanian
 Arab. - Arabic
 Av. - Avestan
 Boh. - Bohemian
 Br. - Breton
 Bulg. - Bulgarian
 Byz. - Byzantine
 ChSl. - Church Slavonic
 Dan. - Danish
 Dor. - Doric
 Du. - Dutch
 Fr. - French
 Fris. - Frisian
 Gmc. - Germanic
 Goth. - Gothic
 Grk. - Greek
 Hung. - Hungarian
 Icel. - Icelandic
 IE - Indo-European
 Ion. - Ionic
 Ir. - Irish
 It. - Italian
 Lat. - Latin
 Lett. - Lettic
 LG - Low German
 Lith. - Lithuanian
 MDu. - Middle Dutch
 ME - Middle English

MHG - Middle High German
 MLG - Middle Low German
 NE - New English
 NG - New Greek
 NHG - New High German
 NIr. - New Irish
 Norw. - Norwegian
 NPers. - New Persian
 OE - Old English
 OFr. - Old French
 OHG - Old High German
 ON - Old Norse
 OPers. - Old Persian
 OPruss. - Old Prussian
 ORuss. - Old Russian
 Osc. - Oscan
 Pol. - Polish
 Prov. - Provençal
 Rum. - Rumanian
 Russ. - Russian
 SCr. - Serbo-Croatian
 Skt. - Sanskrit
 Slov. - Slovene
 Sw. - Swedish
 Turk. - Turkish
 Umbr. - Umbrian
 Vulg. Lat. - Vulgar Latin
 W. - Welsh

adj. - adjective
 caus. - causative
 colloq. - colloquial
 cpd. - compound
 deriv. - derivative
 dial. - dialectal
 dim. - diminutive
 dissim. - dissimila-
 tion
 esp. - especially

gen. - general(ly)
 intr. - intran-
 sitive
 lit. - literally,
 literary
 mg. - meaning
 obs. - obsolete
 orig. - originally
 perh. - perhaps

pl. - plural
 pple. -
 participle
 prob. - probably
 sg. - singular
 spec. -
 specifically
 s.v. - sub. voce

